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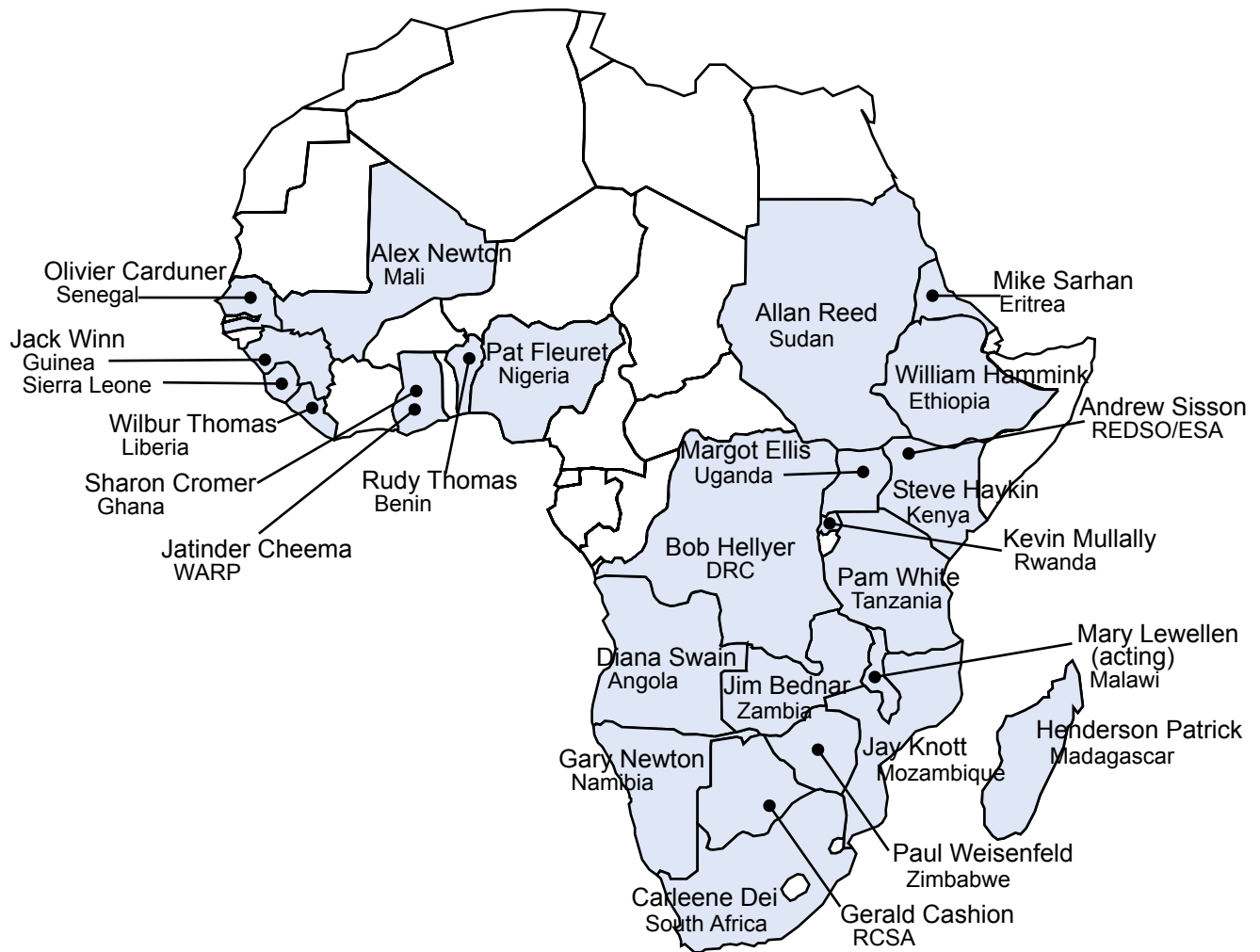
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SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Bureau for Africa

ADEA	-	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
ADR	-	Alternative dispute resolution
AELGA	-	Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance
AEI	-	Africa Education Initiative
AfDB	-	African Development Bank
AFDF	-	Africa Development Fund
AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
ARV	-	Anti-retroviral treatment
ATRIP	-	Africa Trade and Investment Policy program/USAID
BASIC	-	Basic Support for Institutionalized Child Support
CA	-	Cooperating Agency
CARPE	-	Central African Regional Program for the Environment/USAID
CBFP	-	Congo Basin Forest Partnership/USAID
CBNRM	-	Community-based natural resource management
CBO	-	Community based organization
CDC	-	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	-	Center for Development Information and Evaluation/USAID
CEPPS	-	Consortium for Elections and Political Party Strengthening
CERTI	-	Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative
CEWARN	-	Conflict Early Warning Network
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the United States of America
COMESA	-	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program/USAID
CS/MH	-	Child Survival/Maternal Health
CSD	-	Child Survival and Disease Fund/USAID
CSH	-	Child Survival and Health/USAID
CSM	-	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CSO	-	Civil society organizations
CSP	-	Country Strategy Plan
CVA	-	Conflict vulnerability assessment
DA	-	Development Assistance/USAID
DCA	-	Development Credit Authority/USAID
DCHA	-	Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance/USAID
DCOF	-	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund/USAID
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DFID	-	Department for International Development/UK
DG	-	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	-	Democracy and Human Rights Fund/USAID
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DOTS	-	Direct observed short-course treatment (TB)

DPT	-	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DRP	-	Demobilization and Rehabilitation Program/World Bank
EAC	-	East African Community
EAGER	-	Equity and Growth through Economic Research
EAP	-	Environmental Action Plan
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	-	European Community
	-	European Commission
ECHO	-	European Commission Humanitarian Organization
ECOMOG	-	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EDDI	-	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative/USAID
EEDC	-	Economic Entrepreneurial Development Center
EG	-	Economic Growth
EGAT	-	Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade/USAID
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
EPA	-	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-	Expanded Program of Immunization
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	-	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FEWS NET	-	Famine Early Warning System Network/USAID
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FFW	-	Food for Work
FP	-	Family Planning
FR/RH	-	Family planning and reproductive health
G-7	-	Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States)
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	-	Global Coalition for Africa
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDA	-	Global Development Alliance/USAID
GDC	-	German Development Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GH	-	Global Health/USAID
GHA	-	Greater Horn of Africa
GHAJ	-	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative/USAID
GLI	-	Great Lakes Initiative
GLJI	-	Great Lakes Justice Initiative
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GSA	-	General Services Administration (U.S. Government)
GSP	-	General System of Preference
GTZ	-	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation)
HBCU	-	Historically Black Universities and Colleges
HIPC	-	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative/World Bank
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Center
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank
ICT	-	Information and communication technology
IDA	-	International Development Association
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IDSR	-	Integrated disease surveillance and response
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communications
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examinations
IEHA	-	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa/USAID
IFI	-	International Financial Institute
IFRC	-	International Federation of the Red Cross
IGAD	-	intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IMCI	-	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ISA	-	Initiative for Southern Africa/USAID
ISP	-	Integrated Strategy Plan
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Bank
MFI	-	Micro-finance institution
MHO	-	Mutual health organizations
MIS	-	Management Information System
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOF	-	Minister of Finance
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOJ	-	Ministry of Justice
MSE	-	Micro and Small Enterprises
MT	-	Metric Ton
MTCT	-	Mother to Child Transmission
MTT	-	Mobile Task Team
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
NIDS	-	National Immunization Days
NPA	-	Non-Project Assistance
NPC	-	Non presence countries
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NTE	-	Non-traditional Export
OAU	-	Organization of African Unity
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
	-	Overseas Development Administration (British)
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA	-	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
OPV	-	Oral polio vaccine
ORS/T	-	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
OTI	-	Office of Transition Initiatives/USAID
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PEPFAR	-	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PHN	-	Population, Health and Nutrition
P.L.	-	Public Law
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPA	-	Public Private Alliance
PRIME	-	Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PRM	-	Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees/U.S. Department of State
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/World Bank
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
RCSA	-	Regional Center for Southern Africa/USAID
REDSO	-	Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office/USAID
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAEDF	-	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAGA	-	Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access
SAGE	-	Strategies for Advancing Girls Education
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SOAG	-	Strategic Objective Agreement
SPA	-	Special Program of Assistance for Africa
	-	Small Program Assistance
SpO	-	Special Objective
SPRP	-	Sector Policy Reform Program
SRP	-	Sahel Regional Program
SSH	-	Special Self Help Program
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TBD	-	To Be Determined
TRADE	-	Trade for African Development and Enterprise
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UNAIDS	-	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	-	United States Government
USGS	-	United States Geological Survey
USIA	-	United States Information Agency
USTR	-	Office of the United States Trade Representative
VC	-	Vulnerable Children
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

VOA	-	Voice of America
WAEN	-	West Africa Enterprise Network
WARP	-	West African Regional Program/USAID
WB	-	World Bank
WFP	-	United Nations World Food Program
WHO	-	United Nations World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WSSD	-	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	-	World Trade Organization

AFRICA

The Development Challenge

Africa's prospects for a better future continue to brighten as many countries in the region are beginning to reap the benefits of economic policy changes, improved governance and investments in key social sectors undertaken during the past decade. With the rebounding of the global economy, the continued growth of responsible and representative governments and the recovery from several lengthy conflicts, much of the African continent is poised to see more robust economic growth and an improvement in living standards in the years ahead. Testament to the real progress the region has made is reflected in the designation of eight sub-Saharan African countries, out of 16 total, as eligible to benefit from the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) and the designation of an additional seven as close to the threshold for eligibility. The threshold countries and a number of others farther from eligibility have nonetheless demonstrated steady good performance, worthy of assistance in transformational development under the principles of aid effectiveness. It is these countries that are USAID's focus for transformational development aid in sub-Saharan Africa.

Stability in the region is vitally important to U.S. national security. For the United States, support of African-led efforts to achieve improved livelihoods promotes stability and represents an important long-term investment. Africa has not only a wealth of natural resources of increasing importance to the United States but also represents a growing market for U.S. goods and services.

One of the most promising trends in the region is the resolution of violent conflict which has inhibited economic and social development. The peace in Liberia is holding, a comprehensive Peace Agreement ending the conflict in southern Sudan was signed in January 2005, and Sierra Leone and Angola continue their transition to peace and stability after years of protracted conflict. Unfortunately, conflicts remain unsettled in the Darfur region of Sudan and Cote d'Ivoire and instability persists in the Great Lakes region, although some progress is being achieved.

The policy framework and the program of action adopted by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) is sending a very positive signal to the world that African leadership is increasingly ready to take primary responsibility for economic and social development and improved governance in the region. NEPAD continues to deepen its support among African government leaders and its road map for action is gaining wider credibility. NEPAD is demonstrating through its initiation of peer reviews of political, economic and corporate governance in four countries that Africans are indeed serious about tackling some of their most difficult development issues. Twenty-four countries have now agreed to undergo the process. The United States continues to affirm its endorsement of NEPAD.

Democratic values are deepening and the benefits of responsible governance are becoming more widespread. Civil society is taking fuller advantage of new information and communications technologies to demand accountability from their governments and newly elected leaders in many countries are increasingly serious about reducing endemic corruption. According to Freedom House, a non-governmental organization that tracks democratic processes around the world, the number of free democracies in Africa has almost tripled from four to 11 over the past decade and more than half of the remaining countries in the region are in the transition process toward full and free democracy.

Measurable progress is now being made in increasing the availability of the specific treatment, care and prevention services that will be required to address one of the continent's most overwhelming crises, the spread of HIV/AIDS. FY 2004 was the first year of implementation of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, which proposes \$15 billion over a five-year period for the treatment, care and prevention of HIV worldwide. A total of \$10 billion is designated to scale up HIV/AIDS programs and services in 15 focus countries, 12 of which are in Africa. The extraordinary response by the international community combined with the wider availability of antiretroviral drugs and related services offers new hope that the advance of the pandemic can be contained with sustained support.

There is evidence that the adoption of sound economic policies and macroeconomic management, improved governance structures and more effective public institutions over the past several years are creating the conditions for more rapid economic growth. GDP in sub-Saharan Africa is estimated to have grown by 4.5% in 2004, up considerably from 3.5% in 2003 and is projected to accelerate in 2005, particularly in oil producing countries. Per capita GDP also increased by an estimated 1.75% in 2004.

Despite these positive trends, sub-Saharan Africa continues to face enormous development challenges. It remains the world's poorest region with half of its 700 million people living on less than \$1 per day. Income and gender inequality are also widespread. As mid-decade approaches, it is becoming increasingly evident that the region will fall seriously short of meeting many of the Development Goals of the Millennium Declaration (DGMD). In order to meet the DGMD of halving poverty by 2015, overall GDP growth must increase substantially from today's levels to between 6 and 7% per annum. Food security remains elusive in many parts of the continent, with children being particularly vulnerable. It is projected that by 2015, two-thirds of the world's hungry will be in Africa and it is the only continent where the trends are actually getting worse. Africa still lags far behind other developing regions in educational attainment, particularly in the rural areas and for girls, and despite the rapid growth of information and telecommunications technology the digital divide between Africa and the rest of the world continues to widen. Rapid urbanization poses new and different challenges as cities, which will harbor more than half of Africa's population by 2016, struggle to provide sufficient jobs and services, particularly for the young, who can become quickly disillusioned and easy targets for extremist propaganda, criminal gangs or armed militias. While some health indicators have improved, the HIV/AIDS pandemic has overwhelmed health systems and further impoverished families in many countries, particularly in eastern and southern Africa. Dramatically reduced life expectancies and a shrinking labor pool due to HIV/AIDS will slow economic growth in the region by as much as 1.5% a year. Lingering conflicts, both large and localized, exact a huge toll on efforts to bring stability and accelerate economic growth. There are currently 4-5 million refugees and 12-13 million internally displaced persons in the region. The majority of states that USAID is assisting to overcome fragility are in sub-Saharan Africa. One aspect of their fragility is their "poor" or "fair" performance on measures of their actions to promote development.

Meeting these challenges will require an extraordinary and sustained effort on the part of African governments, the private sector, civil society and the international community. USAID's FY 2006 programs to promote economic growth, improve governance, mitigate conflict, improve education, preserve the diversity of the continent's resources, and improve health will address some of the most critical problems facing the continent and represent an extremely worthwhile investment in Africa's future.

Promoting Transformational Development, Strengthening Fragile States and Addressing Global Issues and Special Concerns

Agriculture, Trade, Education and the Environment Agriculture remains the mainstay of most sub-Saharan African economies. It serves as the primary source of livelihood for 65% of its people, represents 30% to 40% of GDP and accounts for almost 60% of export income. Improved performance of the agricultural sector is, therefore, critical to efforts to achieve food security and reduce poverty. While many countries have taken positive measures to stimulate higher productivity, particularly among small farmers who account for over 90% of production, per capita agricultural production remains at 1990 levels. The major constraints to increasing agricultural productivity include low usage of improved technologies, limited access to credit, low levels of public investment, inefficient land use and environmental degradation, market distortions that discourage production, poor rural infrastructure and the debilitating effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Now in its second full year of implementation, USAID's flagship program in the agriculture sector, the five-year Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), is helping agriculture generate more income and employment, strengthening regional cooperation and promoting policy and program changes to liberalize trade, improve market access and foster innovation.

The globalization of the world economy offers Africa genuine opportunities to increase trade and attract foreign investment. Yet Africa remains at the margins of the world economy, accounting for just 1.4% of world exports in 2002, down from 3.5% in 1970. The region has enormous potential to become a much more significant player in international trade. However, to realize this potential Africa must continue to

liberalize economic policies and implement institutional reforms required of the changing economic environment. Trade is still hampered by systemic constraints such as high transaction costs, capacity limitations, poor infrastructure and market distortions. The United States has continued to demonstrate worldwide leadership in expanding trade with Africa through the African Growth and Opportunity (AGOA) Acceleration Act of 2004. AGOA is yielding ever more encouraging results with total two-way U.S. trade with sub-Saharan Africa rising 37% in calendar year 2004, to \$44.4 billion. AGOA imports totaled \$26.6 billion in 2004, an 88% increase over 2003. While petroleum continues to constitute the bulk of AGOA imports, it is worth noting that non-petroleum AGOA imports – including apparel and agricultural products – are also on the rise, totaling \$3.5 billion in 2004, up 22% over 2003. Through the three regional “Hubs for Global Competitiveness” in southern, eastern and west Africa, which are implementing the Presidential Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative, launched in 2002, USAID is directly supporting not only AGOA but also U.S. business linkages, enhancing the competitiveness of African products and services, improving public services that support trade, building African capacity for trade policy formulation, and strengthening the enabling environment for African businesses.

Advances in education are critical to Africa’s economic, social and political development. Although literacy rates have risen from 50% in 1990 to 62.4% in 2003, Africa continues to lag behind much of the world in educational attainment. While access to formal education has improved, 39% of boys and 43% of girls are still not enrolled in primary school. Drop out rates remain high, with just 20% of all children completing primary school. Educational quality is also poor with large class sizes, significant numbers of poorly qualified teachers, and severe shortages of textbooks and teaching aids. HIV/AIDS continues to decimate the ranks of qualified teachers. Systemic education reform is critical if Africa’s children are to compete successfully in today’s world. USAID programs focus on educational policy and systems development, decentralized decision making and greater parental and community involvement. An emphasis on basic education, particularly for girls, has proven to yield high returns. USAID’s flagship program in education is the \$200 million President’s Africa Education Initiative (AEI). This initiative, launched in FY 2002, is on track to provide 250,000 scholarships for girls, 4.5 million much-needed textbooks and training for 420,000 teachers over a five-year period.

Africa is a continent of great natural riches, unmatched bio-diversity and vast unspoiled landscapes. Prudent management and protection of these assets can contribute to sustainable economic growth as well as to worldwide efforts to improve the global environment and maintain bio-diversity. Yet the region’s environment is under serious threat. Sub-Saharan Africa contains 45% of global bio-diversity yet has the highest rate of deforestation in the world. Serious efforts must be taken immediately to preserve, protect and improve Africa’s environmental patrimony. USAID’s program focus on linking better management of natural resources with improved livelihoods and strengthened environmental governance is now demonstrating very positive results in over a dozen countries. The Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) is the centerpiece of USAID’s response to the goals of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) Presidential Initiative, which addresses the global issue of climate change. CARPE is a 20-year effort which began in 1995 and is designed to support conservation and sustainable management of natural resources in the tropical forests of central Africa, as well as to promote regional coordination in addressing environmental issues.

Global Health Improved health can be a legitimate development goal in and of itself. It also can be a major factor in reducing poverty and accelerating economic growth in transformational development. Health conditions in sub-Saharan Africa remain the poorest in the world, with gains in access to care and wider availability of treatment often undermined by persistent poverty, conflict, poor governance and the continued spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), malaria, polio, meningitis and cholera. Life expectancy has continued to decline, to less than 50 in those countries most severely impacted by HIV/AIDS. Malaria claims over 2.3 million African lives a year, mostly of young children and over 90% of the world’s 600 million yearly malaria cases occur in Africa. In 2003, polio, which had almost been eliminated world-wide, spread from two endemic countries, Nigeria and Niger, to 10 other countries. With 350 cases per 100,000 people, Africa has the highest rate of incidence of TB in the world, fueled by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. At 1,000 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, and 45 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, the region has the highest maternal and neo-natal mortality rates in the world.

USAID is implementing broad-based health programs throughout the region which are demonstrating important results. Successful efforts to create alternative community-based health care financing schemes in Senegal, Rwanda and Zambia offer promise to hundreds of thousands of households and provide successful models for replication. Immunization campaigns have reduced disease rates in target areas and expanded use of bed nets has begun to significantly reduce the incidence of malaria in target areas. Several countries, including Eritrea, Malawi and Guinea have realized important reductions of 19% to 32% in child mortality rates.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic is a global issue that continues to ravage the continent, although there are hopeful signs that prevention and treatment measures are beginning to slow its spread. Prevalence rates remain high in all of southern Africa, reaching 25% in Zimbabwe and almost 40% in Swaziland and Botswana. Of the estimated 34-46 million people infected by HIV worldwide, 25-28 million reside in sub-Saharan Africa. Over 80% are in their productive years and two thirds are female. The number of AIDS orphans is expected to rise from 11 million to 20 million by 2010. However, the experience of Uganda, where infection rates have decreased by 50% from 1997-2001, and promising results in Zambia and elsewhere, demonstrate that strong leadership and an integrated approach to prevention, care and treatment can be effective in stabilizing and/or reducing prevalence rates. The access to anti-retroviral treatment through the President's Emergency Plan is offering a new future to people who are infected with the virus. HIV/AIDS is the major health priority for USAID and through the \$15 billion President's Emergency Plan, prevention, care and treatment programs of all U.S. Government agencies are expanding rapidly.

With a growth rate of 2.4% a year, the highest in the world, Africa's population of 700 million will swell to over one billion by 2025, despite the impact of HIV/AIDS. This will place natural resources, public services and the social fabric under enormous strain and impact economic growth. Though the majority of women indicate the desire for fewer children, contraceptive prevalence rates remain under 20% in all but five countries and above 50% only in Zimbabwe and South Africa. Dramatic increases in contraceptive prevalence rates in Botswana and Malawi over the past 15 years, however, offer proof that reproductive health programs, such as those supported by USAID, can indeed promote behavioral change.

Governance and Peacebuilding Accountability in government, observance of the rule of law, respect for human rights and inclusive political processes strengthen fragile states by mitigating against civil strife and violent conflict as well as promoting reform and recovery. These characteristics of good governance are also critical to advancing USAID's other goals in transformational development, including the consolidation of democracy and market-led economic growth and more effective provision of public services. Good governance, coupled with improved economic well-being and social service delivery, also diminish the appeal of extremist ideologies and terrorist agendas.

There have been recent successes in advancing critical peace processes in sub-Saharan Africa. In January 2005, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement signed a comprehensive peace agreement after more than two years of negotiations. The agreement ends the world's longest-running civil war, and provides for fundamental changes in governance through power-sharing, wealth sharing, security arrangements, and a formal cease fire. Across the border, there have been signs of progress in addressing the 18-year conflict in northern Uganda. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) has achieved several major breakthroughs in efforts to restore peace to Somalia. Other critical peace processes continue. In mid-2004, the Congolese Assembly for Democracy was persuaded to remain engaged with the Transition Government. In Burundi, the Parliament agreed to extend the transition until April 2005 when elections are scheduled. The tragedy in Darfur and instability in Cote d'Ivoire are reminders, nonetheless, that peace can remain fragile.

The United States has played a seminal role in international efforts to assist these processes. USAID is committed to enhancing its immediate response and maintaining a long-term perspective that promotes durable peace. Through the Conflict and Peace Building Fund, begun in 2003, USAID is implementing a multi-faceted approach to strengthen African capacity to manage and mitigate conflict. USAID programs

target the root causes of fragility, including economic and political instability, health crises, violent conflict, population movements, displaced populations, and trafficking in persons.

Democratic governance and improved governmental accountability have continued to expand throughout the region, a notable exception being Zimbabwe. USAID programs in democracy and governance have focused on the development of democratic institutions and the rule of law, free and fair political processes, strengthening of civil society, decentralization of governmental functions and improved accountability of both the public and private sectors.

Humanitarian Response USAID's humanitarian assistance programs have been vital to international efforts to mitigate the effects of several natural and man-made disasters, including Sudan, the DRC and Liberia. USAID seeks to integrate humanitarian, development, and protection initiatives on behalf of those affected by natural disaster and violent conflict.

Debt Issues The World Bank/IMF Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, launched in 1996 and enhanced in 1999, has lightened sub-Saharan Africa's debt burden appreciably. The continent's total debt service ratio (debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services) has fallen from 13.9% in 1999 to 10.6% in 2002, well below the critical 15% mark that is generally viewed as unsustainable. To date, 12 African countries have completed the HIPC process, 13 more are expected to complete the process in the next year or two and the recent extension of the "sunset clause" of HIPC to the end of 2006 will allow another nine African countries to begin the process. While most bilateral debt will be cancelled or greatly reduced, some African countries will still face significant multilateral debt, and the United States has been encouraging the multilaterals to find fiscally responsible ways to reduce such debt.

Other Donors The United States remained the largest bilateral provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to sub-Saharan Africa in 2003. The United Kingdom, France and Japan follow as the other major bilaterals. The largest ODA levels continue to be provided through the multilateral organizations, primarily the World Bank group, which lends almost exclusively in Africa through its concessional International Development Association (IDA) windows. The European Union, the African Development Bank and the various U.N. agencies are also significant multilateral donors in the region. USAID actively engages with the broader donor community to better harmonize procedures and policies through leadership in the Strategic Partnership with Africa (SPA), a forum of donors and African counterparts for discussing development issues. At the country level, USAID Missions in Africa coordinate and collaborate with all of the major donors to assure maximum program impact.

Program and Management Challenges

Security Issues Security remains an ever-increasing concern at most USAID missions in Africa. Missions continue to take steps to improve security within the limits of available funding. USAID missions are required to co-locate with new embassies as they are being built, but this may present dilemmas where space restrictions may constrain overall personnel ceilings, which would in turn affect USAID's ability to manage its programs.

Staffing and Operating Expenses Using the Agency-wide "workforce template" as a base, the Africa region has developed a plan to make the best use of its human resources. Overseas direct-hire field staff levels will be at 226 in FY 2005, and we are requesting that this level be straight-lined for FY 2006; the Washington U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) staff level has increased by one to 91, to meet the demands of a reinvigorated Sudan program. In addition to the number of staff allotted under the FY 2005 ceiling, many Africa missions have taken advantage of the Agency's new hiring authority to convert non-direct hire employees into Foreign Service Limited appointments to meet staffing needs in their missions. This non-career Foreign Service Limited hiring authority is requested for FY 2006 as well and would continue to serve as a vehicle for missions to augment their direct-hire staff. Additional program-funded staff, both direct hire and non-direct hire, will also be added to missions located in PEPFAR-focus countries in Africa. Since the Peace Accord for Sudan has been signed it is very likely that the Sudan mission, currently based in Nairobi, will begin to move its operations to Sudan in FY 2005 as conditions continue to

improve. By FY 2006, it is possible that USAID will be operating out of two sites (Khartoum and Juba) in Sudan at an annual cost of \$6 million in operating expenses. Last year's plans to establish USAID Representative Offices in Sierra Leone and Burundi are on hold. As the Bureau revamps its development strategy which will impact the way the Bureau does business over the next several years, we will take a concerted look at how best to re-deploy staff among Missions to maximize performance. In 2006, Mission personnel costs will rise to 49% of Africa's overseas operating budget. These rising costs, combined with costs for security and administrative support from the Department of State, represent the biggest management challenges to mission operations. Operating expenses continue to be severely constrained by overall increases in local costs and by significant exchange rate fluctuations.

The FY 2006 Program

In FY 2006, USAID will begin a shift to re-orient its programming in sub-Saharan Africa toward aid effectiveness principles, expressed in USAID's White Paper, "U.S. Foreign Aid: Meeting the Challenges of the Twenty-First Century." The region has the highest proportion of fragile states among USAID's assisted regions and a significant number of countries that can be considered to be moving toward "transformational development." Eight countries are MCA eligible and another 11 are low- and middle-income good performers. Adopting aid effectiveness principles, USAID will accordingly initiate a process to increasingly channel its development assistance to African countries that are performing well, demonstrate need and exhibit commitment. If compacts are approved for the MCA-eligible countries, they will see an appreciable increase in their overall USG assistance levels. USAID is therefore not proposing at this time to expand its transformational development programs in these countries. It will, however, continue to address global issues and special concerns, such as HIV/AIDS. Programming in the 11 fragile states in which USAID maintains bilateral programs will be increasingly targeted to address the root causes of fragility. This shift will be formally codified through the adoption of a new Strategic Framework for Africa to be completed in FY 2005.

In FY 2006, USAID proposes to invest \$849.4 million in assistance to Africa: 50.4% for transformational development, strengthening fragile states and addressing global issues and special concerns using the Development Assistance (DA) account; 11.2 % for assistance in stability, reform and recovery to Ethiopia and Sudan in FY 2006 through the Transition Initiatives (TI) account; and 38.4% for child survival and health, infectious disease reduction and family planning programs through the Child Survival and Health (CSH) account. The TI account is new to USAID Africa's program request in FY 2006. Note: This excludes all funding for HIV/AIDS in Emergency Plan focus countries, which will flow through the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator in the Department of State (O/GAC). Of the total DA account funding requested, 45% is proposed to go to transformational development countries (18% to high performers, 26% to good performers, and less than 1% to poor performers); 12% to fragile states, and 43% to regional programs, which address transformational development, fragility or global issues and special concerns through approaches that complement bilateral programs.

Support to the Sudan Peace process is the highest single priority in Africa, and USAID is requesting a total of \$89 million for Sudan in FY 2006. Through strategic use of its funding, USAID missions in Africa will continue to support a broad range of programs that address the most pressing of the region's development challenges. These programs contribute to the priorities outlined in the joint State/USAID Strategic Plan for 2004-2009, particularly those that advance sustainable development and global interests. The centerpieces of the FY 2006 program continue to be the four Presidential Initiatives, launched in FY 2002, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) and the Africa Education initiative (AEI). Other key elements of the program include the continuation of the African Anti-Corruption Initiative, the Conflict and Peacebuilding Initiative and the Leland Initiative to increase access to information technology.

Promoting Transformational Development, Strengthening Fragile States and Addressing Global Issues and Special Concerns

Economic Growth, Agriculture, Trade, the Environment and Education Increasing agricultural productivity is key to accelerating economic growth and reducing poverty. USAID programs will stress the increased use of improved technologies, better quality control, wider access to rural finance, stronger producer associations, small scale rural infrastructure, increased access to information and improved functioning of markets. Related efforts will be made to promote private sector-led diversification of the rural economy, such as agro-processing, improved access to credit, and increased agricultural exports. Now in its third year of implementation, IEHA has expanded to include six countries with high potential to increase agricultural productivity. The United States has also taken the lead to implement a focused multi-donor program to increase agricultural productivity in Africa, the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP), a key element of the G-8 and NEPAD development programs.

Strengthening the ability of African countries to participate competitively in the global economy is critical to overall economic growth and reducing poverty. Through the TRADE Initiative, which began full scale implementation in FY 2003, USAID will use its three regional "Hubs for Global Competitiveness" to promote U.S.-African business linkages and build African capacity for sophisticated trade analysis. USAID will also continue efforts to improve the provision of public services supporting trade (e.g., customs procedures), strengthen the enabling environment for African business and enable African businesses to take better advantage of opportunities under AGOA.

USAID's focus in the environmental sector will remain on policy change and capacity building in support of community-based approaches to natural resource management. USAID will also support efforts to reduce long-term threats to the environment and the loss of bio-diversity. USAID's flagship program in the environment is the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). CARPE, which was initiated in 1995, is a 20-year program that serves as the primary vehicle for the U.S. contribution to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, which was launched in 2002. The CBFP, an association of 29 governments, and non-governmental and private sector organizations, addresses two of the world's most significant global issues, global climate change and the loss of bio-diversity. In FY 2006, USAID will invest \$311.3 million, or 36.6% of its development resources, for programs in economic growth, agriculture and trade, and the environment, including \$47.1 million for IEHA, \$15 million for the TRADE Initiative and \$15 million for CARPE.

USAID's priority in the education sector will remain the five-year \$200 million African Education Initiative (AEI). In addition, basic education programs that address system reforms and increased parental and community involvement will include 16 countries in FY 2006. DA and CSH funds will contribute towards the goal of improving access to quality education by increasing primary school enrollments in USAID-supported programs from 19.7 million in 2004 to 21.5 million in 2006 and the number of learners completing basic education programs from 1.1 million in 2004 to 1.3 million in 2006. USAID will invest \$121.0 million, or about 14.3% of its program resources, in education programs in Africa in FY 2006, including \$55 million for the AEI.

Global Health, HIV/AIDS and Population USAID programs to improve the health of sub-Saharan Africans focus on increasing the availability, effectiveness and access to quality health care. USAID will increase immunization coverage, strengthen surveillance, build human capacity to provide better quality care, improve community and household health practices and promote innovative health financing strategies. DA, CSH and TI funds will contribute towards the goal of improving global health, including child, maternal and reproductive health and the reduction of disease by training 130,000 people in 2006. USAID will invest \$142.7 million, or 16.8% of its program resources, for these activities in FY 2006. USAID will continue to support a range of family planning programs, including public education, advocacy and outreach through traditional and community structures, community-based distribution and social marketing of contraceptives, and encouragement of child spacing practices. Funding for family planning programs will total \$101 million in FY 2006, 11.9% of overall resource levels.

HIV/AIDS is the major health priority for USAID in Africa. Overall U.S. Government coordination of the \$15 billion President's Emergency Plan rests with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator in the Department of State. Funding for HIV/AIDS activities in the 12 "focus" countries in Africa is included in the State Department request. In FY 2006, \$82.2 million in Child Survival and Health account funding is being requested to combat HIV/AIDS in Africa in the other bilateral program countries. USAID is playing a key role in the implementation of the Emergency Plan in both focus countries and other bilateral programs, and is coordinating closely with other USG PEPFAR implementing agencies. USAID Missions will maintain their emphasis on HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment and expand service coverage, including services for orphans and vulnerable children. Programs will build on successful efforts in Uganda, Senegal and Zambia, which include the promotion of abstinence and other behavioral interventions, voluntary counseling and testing, distribution of condoms for high risk groups, and care and support for persons living with AIDS, including anti-retroviral therapy. It is estimated that about 825,000 people will have received voluntary counseling and testing through USAID programs by the end of FY 2006. Programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of AIDS will also be expanded. Every effort is being made through the Emergency Plan to strengthen local capacity to implement programs by engaging a wide range of partners, including the faith community.

Governance and Peacebuilding Weaknesses in democratic governance and factors contributing to fragility inhibit social development and economic growth, can cause civil unrest and provide fertile ground for the rise of extremist ideologies. USAID's efforts to improve democratic governance and promote increased accountability advance the national security goal of creating the conditions for peace and improved security. Governance and peacebuilding efforts address the sources of fragility, promote longer-term development, and complement opportunities offered by the Millennium Challenge Account.

In FY 2006, USAID is requesting \$91.2 million or 10.7% of its overall program resources, for efforts to strengthen democracy and governance and to mitigate conflict. Approximately 82.3% of democracy and governance resources will benefit good and high performing bilateral country and regional USAID programs while the funding for the fragile states will specifically address the causes of fragility, therefore promoting stability, reform and recovery. USAID programs promote representative political processes and institutions, the rule of law, the growth of a vibrant civil society and respect for human rights. Twelve missions are participating in the Anti-Corruption Initiative, launched in FY 2003, which promotes public access to information, citizen awareness and advocacy, transparency and accountability of government procedures and public-private dialogue. Most USAID missions have integrated the principles of transparency, participation and accountability throughout their transformational development and reduction in fragility portfolios. USAID will continue to support efforts to address the root causes of fragility and conflict, manage and mitigate conflict, assist populations affected by conflict, promote community reintegration and strengthen African networks to identify and respond to potential crises. USAID Missions will continue to strengthen their linkages with the Offices of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Food for Peace (FFP), Democracy and Governance (DG), Conflict Mitigation and Management (CMM), and Transition Initiatives (OTI) to better integrate humanitarian, stabilization of fragility, transformational development, and protection initiatives on behalf of those affected by natural disaster and violent conflict.

Angola

The Development Challenge: Just two years after emerging from over a quarter century of civil war, Angola in FY 2004 continued its transition toward national reconciliation begun in earnest in 2002. Demobilization has been largely accomplished, while progress toward reintegration and reconstruction has been slowed by socioeconomic and political stresses that reflect the fragility of the post-war state. Further progress toward reintegration and reconstruction is required to consolidate early gains of the transition and shift national focus from emergency response toward comprehensive development. To that end, during 2005, the United States will work with the Government of Angola and other partners to further enhance agricultural production and food security in targeted communities, promote informed participatory relations between government and civil society, build local capacity for economic analysis and business expansion, and improve maternal and child health while reducing the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Indicators for Angola underscore the scale of the development challenge. The country ranks 166th of 177 countries on the 2004 UNDP Human Development Index. National population exceeds 13 million, with 48% under age 15 and an annual population growth rate of 3%. The literacy rate among adults over age 15 is 42%, while roughly half of primary school age children are not enrolled in school. The average fertility rate is 7.2 births per woman, while average life expectancy is 40 years. Infant and child mortality rates are among the highest in the world (250 deaths per 1,000 under five years), and 41% of all children under five are chronically malnourished. Malaria, diarrhea, and other preventable diseases such as measles are common in both urban and rural areas. Poor health conditions are exacerbated by lack of access to safe water and health services; only 38% of the population has access to a protected water source, and just 2.6% of all communities have a health center. Restricted movement during the war years helped stem the spread of HIV/AIDS, and today Angola has an estimated prevalence rate of 3.4%. However, freedom of movement in the post-conflict period, combined with other socio-economic and demographic factors—including higher infection rates where Angolan military forces are stationed—sets the stage for a spike in the national HIV/AIDS rate.

Angola's low level of human development is at odds with its potential for economic prosperity--evident in the country's wealth of natural resources, including oil, diamonds, fertile arable land (much yet to be tilled), substantial fisheries, and plentiful water available for crops and hydropower. The economy, heavily dependent on trade, is dominated by the oil sector, which should account for two-thirds of government revenue in 2005. Developments in the oil sector will determine Angola's growth for the foreseeable future. Real GDP growth is predicted to reach 11.6% in 2005, due principally to large increases in oil production. However, overall economic performance remains below potential due to limited linkages between productive sectors (notably oil) and the rest of the economy, deplorable infrastructure, weak economic policy and management, and pervasive corruption. Angola's tumultuous history has contributed to the development of a weak culture of accountability and fiscal discipline. Average annual inflation, forecast to fall to 30% in 2005 from 44% in 2004, contributes to macroeconomic instability that is further fed by a large fiscal deficit, a misaligned exchange rate, underinvestment by the government in social sectors, and vast unrecorded expenditures in a shadow economy. To address these fiscal and monetary issues, the Government will need to implement a series of economic, fiscal, and budgetary policy reforms.

Systemic flaws in state institutions and the nascent condition of political parties and civil society organizations stymie the country's establishment of democratic governance. Such constraints contribute to repeated delays in national elections, with legislative elections now expected in 2006 and the presidential election (last held in 1992) in 2007. Constitutional reform, essential to election plans, continues to stimulate public debate, but has been slowed by disputes over procedures, timing, and content. Despite efforts to promote laws governing land and property, current reforms have failed to address the needs of large segments of the population, although the economic interests of powerful elites continue to be protected. Angola continues to exhibit a disjointed social order, limited effectiveness of civil and commercial law, and a persistent gap between formal rules of the state and de facto "rules of the game" exploited by power holders, all of which erode democratic principles of governance and contribute to a national budget that fails to reflect the country's true wealth.

U.S. national interests in Angola are commercial, political, and humanitarian. Angola, sub-Saharan Africa's second largest oil producer, is the seventh largest supplier of crude oil to the United States, and eighth in terms of total petroleum imports, providing 4%-5% of total U.S. petroleum imports. As of 2004, Angola is eligible to benefit from more open access to U.S. markets under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. As a potential powerhouse for regional trade and investment, the country could play an important role in Southern Africa's regional stability. In a region wracked by HIV/AIDS, addressing the epidemic before infection rates explode in Angola is a critical development challenge.

The USAID Program: USAID is requesting FY 2005 and FY 2006 funds for four objectives. These four objectives address issues of food security, democratic governance, improved maternal/child health, and economic reform. The food security objective, focused on smallholder agriculture, promotes access to inputs, extension services and training; market linkages; and revitalized agricultural productivity in Angola. The democracy objective strengthens constituencies and institutions required for democratic governance by promoting civil society coalitions, an independent media, government transparency and accountability, and the groundwork for free and fair elections. The health objective aims to improve maternal and child health and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases by helping communities and institutions to provide necessary health services and to conduct HIV/AIDS prevention programs. The economic reform objective fosters economic policy and financial sector reform, business development services, and credit access for micro-, small, and medium enterprises. USAID works with a number of international and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in public-private partnerships.

Other Program Elements: In addition to resources requested in the data sheets, in FY 2005 USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance will support activities in Angola including a development relief program with P.L. 480 Title II food commodities. The program will promote food-for-work activities for smallholder agriculture and the resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs), and NGO strengthening and capacity building for service delivery. USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade will promote adult literacy in Luanda and Malanje Provinces. USAID funds from the Africa Education Initiative will support four organizations assisting girls with school-related costs, while the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund will support child-friendly networks, adolescent life skills training, and child/family tracing. USAID's Bureau for Africa's Conflict Fund supports local level conflict mitigation and management activities. The Leahy War Victims Fund will continue to support provision of prostheses, crutches, and therapeutic services for disabled persons.

USAID works with international and local NGOs in public-private partnerships, including ongoing work with ChevronTexaco and ExxonMobil in a broad range of activities related to economic research, business development support, the provision of small, medium and micro-credit, HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention, youth development, food security, and agriculture business development. In FY 2004, USAID leveraged a total of \$3,365,000 from private sector partnerships and alliances, with a cumulative total of \$14,065,000 from 2002 to 2004.

Other Donors: The United States is the leading bilateral donor to Angola, followed by Norway (democracy and governance, energy, water), the United Kingdom (poverty reduction, microfinance, humanitarian assistance), Spain (health, education, agriculture, civil society, humanitarian assistance), Sweden (humanitarian assistance), France (education, agriculture, humanitarian assistance, health and HIV/AIDS), Portugal (agriculture, education, health, democracy and governance, private sector development, water and sanitation), Japan (health), and the Netherlands (humanitarian assistance, demining, and democracy and governance). China has signed a financial agreement with the Government of Angola to address the budget deficit and to rebuild facilities destroyed during the war. Leading multilateral donors include the European Union and the World Bank, which supports three International Development Association (concessionary credit) -financed operations: Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration; Economic Management Technical Assistance; and the Third Social Action Fund (FASIII). Leadership related to humanitarian assistance is provided by the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance, the World Food Program, and the United Nations Development Program, with other services provided by UNAIDS, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, and WHO. The Government of Angola continues to seek agreement on a Staff Monitored Program with the International Monetary Fund and has expressed interest in a donors conference.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Improved Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	654-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,388,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$800,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: To increase food security among vulnerable populations in Angola, USAID supports two components. The first component provides vulnerable households with essential recovery assistance such as direct food aid, food for work (FFW), tools, seeds and other key inputs on a declining scale. The second component complements those contributions with interventions designed to increase agricultural productivity by facilitating better access to credit, agricultural inputs (such as seed and fertilizer), relevant market information and improved, environmentally-friendly agricultural practices.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Under this component, P.L. 480 food aid resources (both commodities and cash) are supporting two food programs to reach different communities in Angola. In FY 2005, one USAID program is supporting over 210,000 resettling and food-insecure families, or approximately 1,000,000 people, including ex-combatants, returning internally displaced people and refugees, with an emphasis on mothers and children. The second program targets other needy groups, i.e., roughly 1.2 million beneficiaries in nine provinces, with general distributions and social nutritional programs.

P.L. 480 resources are being used for the distribution of post-war resettlement food rations and for FFW activities to prepare land for cultivation and to rebuild critical rural infrastructure such as irrigation, storage facilities, and market roads. Non-P.L. 480 resources--from USAID funds and private resources--are being used for conflict prevention and civil society building activities with farmers associations; seed multiplication and agriculture demonstration efforts with farmers groups and associations; and polio promotion surveillance activities by grantee partners. Principal grantees: the private voluntary organization-managed Consortium for Developmental Relief (CDRA), including CARE (prime); and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Save the Children/US (SC/US), Africare, and World Vision (WV) (all subs).

P.L. 480 contributions are also channeled to approximately 1.2 million beneficiaries in nutritional and social welfare programs in nine provinces. Principal implementer: World Food Program (WFP)

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,388,000 DA). In this component, three activities--the Rural Group Enterprises and Agriculture Marketing of Angola (RGE/AMOA), the Cabinda Agribusiness Development Alliance (CADA) and the ProPlanalto projects--continue to train and provide technical assistance through farmer associations in three provinces in Angola in support of agricultural marketing, seed multiplication, crop diversification and input distribution. Targeted farmers are gaining access to better market information and learning how to apply it to decision-making, and are gaining access to affordable credit programs for seeds, tools and other critical inputs. To reduce the high costs of seed imports, the ProPlanalto and RGE/AMOE projects help to establish local private seed production enterprises in the Planalto region. This component continues to be supported with funds previously provided by the local affiliate of ChevronTexaco, the Cabinda Gulf Oil Company. Principal grantees (all prime): Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA); Agriculture Cooperatives Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA); and WV.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Using P.L. 480, Title II resources in FY 2006, USAID expects partners to reach about 500,000 food-insecure beneficiaries through direct food distribution and social nutritional programs. Targeted beneficiaries will include widows, orphans, pregnant/lactating mothers, and vulnerable children under five years. The scope of USAID's assistance will reflect an almost 50% reduction from FY 2005, based on data that reflects an improving national food security. For FY 2006, P.L. 480 commodities and cash will continue to be required to support the program. Principal grantees: WFP; other grantees to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$800,000 DA). USAID will continue activities to promote linkages between farmers and input suppliers; strengthen credit facilitation mechanisms; and promote the evolution of farmers associations into agriculture cooperatives. In addition, USAID will continue to train small- and medium-scale farmers in business management, crop scheduling, and marketing strategy development to increase farmer incomes. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, USAID supported agricultural and livelihood development for over 210,000 resettling families (ex-combatants, returning internally displaced and refugees). The majority of the families received agricultural kits (seeds and tools). A seed swap program (an exchange of a food ration for corn and bean seeds) helped nearly 70,000 families and recovered over 964 metric tons (MT) of seed in select provinces. Other key results: more than 670 hectares of land was used for seed multiplication activity in Bie Province; over 1,000 farmers associations formed and supported in the program area; rehabilitated bridges and farm-to-market roads as FFW activities in select areas. USAID support contributed to a 24% increase in the number of resettling families who cultivated crops and produced a surplus, as well as a 30% increase in aggregate production for target families. A recent nutritional assessment reported that acute malnutrition rates found in the most food insecure region, i.e., Central Angola, are now below emergency levels. The June 2004 WFP Vulnerability Assessment indicated that the number of food-insecure and highly-vulnerable individuals nationwide was reduced by 45% in FY 2004 (i.e., from 1.782 million in 2003 to 1.051 million). The improved food security situation is due, in part, to USAID and ChevronTexaco support.

During FY 2004, nearly 1,350 farmers from target communities accessed affordable credit to purchase improved varieties of seeds and fertilizers, representing a 194.3% increase over the previous year. This increase resulted from the addition of a new credit arrangement with the commercial bank, Banco Keve. Also in FY 2004, a project partner, BancoSol, increased its maximum lending rate from \$500 to \$5,000. The new policy helped two thirds of the project's borrowers to significantly expand their cultivated areas of land. Because of better access to credit, availability of improved varieties of seeds, and technical assistance, farmer producers marketed 16,790 MT of vegetables and realized over \$6 million in revenues. USAID-supported local seed production activities yielded 3,162 MT of corn seed, generating an additional \$1,281,000 in revenues, with some cost savings compared to the cost of imported seed. By the end of the objective, the program will help create an environment necessary to achieving sustainable livelihood for resettled small farmers transitioning from emergency assistance toward small business marketing of surplus produce and improving national food security.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Civil Society Strengthening
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	654-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,074,000 DA; \$2,976,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$650,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,068,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's civil society strengthening goal focuses on improving the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) and local communities to advocate for democratic reforms, and on increasing government responsiveness to citizen priorities. The strategy emphasizes demand-side strengthening, with activities intended to help Angolans participate and advocate more effectively. Target groups include political parties, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and CSO coalitions, and the media. Government institutions, such as the National Assembly, other electoral bodies, and the Ministry of Education, also actively participate in USAID-supported activities. Activities include: support to CSO advocacy coalitions; civic education and information dissemination; community-based conflict prevention; and broad-based support for the electoral process. USAID also contributes to justice sector reform, focusing technical assistance on case tracking and management procedures to the judicial sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$222,000 DA; \$476,000 ESF). USAID continues to provide technical assistance and training to CSO coalitions engaged in advocacy and information dissemination. CSO-led advocacy campaigns stay focused on rights to education, land rights, and rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: World Learning (WL, prime).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$2,000,000 ESF; \$200,000 DA). USAID continues to strengthen civil society and political parties, and provide technical assistance for electoral administration as Angola prepares for legislative and presidential elections. Principal grantees (all prime): National Democratic Institute (NDI), and the International Republican Institute (IRI).

Establish and Ensure Media Freedom and Freedom of Information (\$300,000 ESF; \$325,000 prior year ESF). USAID is increasing dissemination of objective and timely information by building the capacity of a local media organization to produce and broadcast radio news programming. Principal grantee: Multipress (prime).

Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$200,000 ESF; \$325,000 prior year ESF). With ESF funds managed by USAID, the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) continues to promote justice sector improvements under a commercial law development activity focused on case management, commercial code reform, and technical assistance to improve Angola's investment environment. Principal implementing agency: DOC.

Support to War Victims (\$652,000 DA). USAID is continuing its program to ensure victims of war and land mines become fully active through the provision of orthopedics and other assistive devices as well as using sports, as vehicle for promoting rehabilitation, rights and reintegration.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,068,000 DA). Through technical assistance and training, USAID will continue strengthening the capacity of selected CSOs to lobby and engage government institutions. Principal grantees: to be determined.

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$2,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen civil

society and political parties and to provide technical assistance for successful administration of legislative elections expected in 2006 and presidential elections in 2007. Principal grantees: NDI and IRI.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, progress was made toward key democratic reforms. USAID-supported CSO advocacy coalitions improved their capacity to engage and collaborate with government institutions, through more than 1,300 members during FY 2004. The Angolan government increasingly recognized the value of these CSO coalition contributions, inviting them for consultations on various issues, including 113 discussions, workshops and community meetings. The National Assembly, for instance, sought input from a USAID-supported CSO coalition in drafting a new law on the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, incorporating some of this input into the law, which was subsequently adopted in June 2004. CSOs also contributed to the adoption of a new law on land rights; the new law incorporates some of the key recommendations made by Angolan CSOs, including addressing for the first time the often contentious issue of community land rights under customary law. USAID activities helped further increase people's access to information nationwide, thereby enabling citizens to participate in policy discussions. News articles were published and distributed nationwide in independent newspapers, and radio programs were broadcast on both state and independent radio stations (1,358 news articles and radio programs). Programs focused on key issues such as HIV/AIDS, land rights, rights to education, women's rights, transparency, and elections. Citizens demonstrated improved knowledge, interest, and ability to advocate for their rights and concerns by actively participating in USAID-supported radio debates and advocacy efforts. Based on grantee reporting, more than 2.3 million people were reached by these USAID-supported efforts. USAID also initiated conflict transitional initiatives by providing over 20 training sessions to CSOs, members of the National Assembly, and local government officials on conflict prevention techniques. Although these activities have only recently begun, the government has publicly recognized the value of CSO-led training and media campaigns in encouraging reconciliation in communities vulnerable to conflict. In light of the upcoming national elections, USAID provided technical support to strengthen political parties and government electoral bodies, and continued to build Angolan civil society capacity. As a result, all 11 political parties represented in the National Assembly have received training in political campaigning, reinforced by materials provided with USAID support. A civil society election network established in FY 2003 is now present in eight provinces, and an additional provincial network has been established in one of Angola's largest provinces. A resource center was also established to provide information and outreach to both political parties as well as to members of a number of CSOs. By program completion, through a combination of its activities, USAID anticipates the establishment of a politically active civil society engaged in civic advocacy and collaborating with government institutions to promote democratic reform in key areas such as land, rights of people living with HIV/AIDS, children's rights to education, and elections.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	654-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,586,000 CSH; \$500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$390,000 CSH; \$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,800,000 CSH; \$500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's health program focuses on increasing the use of maternal and child health (MCH) services and decreasing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases among the Angolan population, with an emphasis on prevention programs. The MCH program supports activities that build the capacity of the Angolan Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide quality maternal health care services, including pre- and postpartum care, tetanus immunizations and treatment of pregnant women for malaria, child health services, and family planning (FP) services, including identification and treatment of sexually-transmitted infections (STIs). The HIV/AIDS program supports information, education and communication (IEC) activities to change behavior; voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers for HIV/AIDS and STIs; and, distribution of HIV/AIDS rapid test kits and condoms. Some of USAID's MCH and HIV/AIDS activities also receive funding from ExxonMobil and Coca-Cola.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID is funding the first Demographic Health Survey (DHS) in Angola. USAID is training MOH personnel in the capital to improve the quality of care and to extend similar training for MOH personnel to two provinces. To maintain Angola's polio eradication efforts, USAID is assisting with the development of a surveillance system that tracks any cases of paralysis and to support the cadre of community-level volunteers. Principal contractors and grantees: World Health Organization (WHO), MACRO, Management Sciences for Health (MSH), and UNICEF (all prime); and Save the Children/US (SC/US) and CARE (both sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,200,000 CSH). USAID is continuing to provide technical assistance to the MOH in the area of safe motherhood, including pre- and postpartum care, deliveries, treatment of pregnant women for malaria, infection control, and improving quality of care. Principal contractors and grantees: MSH (prime); and SC/US and CARE (both sub).

Support Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID is expanding support for natural and modern family planning services and quality of care by increasing the number of health centers providing these services from 14 to 17. Principal grantee: Advance Africa.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,750,000 CSH; \$390,000 prior year CSH). USAID is continuing to assist the MOH to develop malaria treatment procedures, and monitoring and evaluation assistance for their Global Fund activities. This year, USAID supports the distribution of insecticide-treated bed nets to two markets, one for those that can pay and one targeting pregnant women. To reduce tuberculosis (TB) transmission, USAID promotes the integration of direct observed treatment, short-course strategy into the MOH's clinics. USAID is funding technical assistance to develop the MOH's Global Fund work plan to train government and nongovernmental organization (NGO) service providers on HIV/AIDS counseling and testing protocols, and on referral of TB-positive patients to VCT centers. Principal grantees: Catholic Relief Services (CRS), University College of Aspiring Medical Missionaries, and Population Services International (PSI) (all prime) and MENTOR (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,636,000 CSH, \$500,000 DA, \$400,000 prior year ESF). USAID's HIV/AIDS prevention program continues to expand VCT clinics in major urban areas and

to promote behavior change through the media, drama, and community-level activities. USAID provides technical assistance to the MOH and the Angolan military to implement HIV/AIDS prevention programs, as well as provide HIV/AIDS rapid-test kits and condoms. USAID is also supporting the use of media in the classroom setting to provide information and promote behavior change to address the issue of HIV/AIDS, and is supporting the educational component of the DHS. Principal grantees: PSI, CRS, Drew University, and GOAL (all prime), and the Portuguese Institute of Preventive Medicine (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,100,000 CSH). USAID will complete the handover of the current MCH activity to the MOH, will work with the MOH and other stakeholders to develop and finalize the strategy for USAID's future assistance to the health sector, will fund the DHS, and will support activities that sustain polio eradication. Principal contractors and grantees: WHO, MACRO, MSH, and UNICEF (all prime); and SC/US and CARE (both subs).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to the MOH in the area of safe motherhood, including pre- and postpartum care, deliveries, treatment of pregnant women for malaria, infection control, and improving quality of care. Principal grantees: MSH (prime); and SC/US and CARE (both subs).

Support Reproductive Health and Family Planning Services (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID will continue technical assistance to the MOH for family planning. Principal grantee: to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,100,000 CSH). USAID will continue to integrate HIV/AIDS counseling into routine TB services and train government and NGO service providers. Support to promote and disseminate insecticide-treated bed nets will continue. Principal grantees: CRS, University College of Aspiring Medical Missionaries, and PSI (all prime), and MENTOR (sub).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,500,000 CSH, \$500,000 DA). USAID will continue to focus on HIV/AIDS prevention, including behavior change activities and distribution of supplies. USAID will fund new VCT clinics, and turn over established VCT clinics to the MOH. USAID will also continue to build on using the media in the classroom to promote behavior change in high-risk areas to address the HIV/AIDS issue, and to support the educational component of the DHS. Principal grantees: PSI, CRS, Drew University, and GOAL (all prime), and the Portuguese Institute of Preventive Medicine (sub).

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: Activities continued to improve the quality of MCH and family planning services. Formal trainings were conducted in integrated management of childhood illnesses, malaria, obstetrics, family planning, pre- and postpartum care, infection control, and quality improvement techniques. The number of clients accessing the upgraded maternity clinics nearly doubled over the last year from 76,000 to 134,000. Within six months, the family planning pilot project, operating in fourteen health centers, had 14,505 new users of family planning methods.

With malaria as the number one cause of morbidity and mortality in Angola, USAID assisted the MOH to revise malaria treatment protocols by developing and conducting efficacy studies using different treatment regimes, to design a social marketing campaign for treated bed nets, and to introduce treatment of pregnant women for malaria at all USAID-funded health centers. USAID assisted the MOH to develop their successful TB Global Fund application. The number of and access to HIV/AIDS prevention activities expanded due to the launch of a weekly HIV/AIDS radio program targeted at youth, the "Trusted Partner Campaign," and financial and material support to more VCT centers. Three more VCT clinics now operate with USAID support, for a total number of clinics supported by USAID to eight out of the 15 operating nationally. With the new centers, longer hours and improved outreach, the number of patients tested and counseled at VCT clinics this year was 17,706, up almost 50% from 2003. By 2006, five percent of children under five will sleep under insecticide-treated bed nets. The number of clients tested at USAID-assisted voluntary counseling and testing centers will increase to 28,000 and the median age of sexual debut will drop to 15.6 for females 14-24 and 15.2 for males 14-24.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Market-oriented Economic Analysis
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	654-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,778,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$500,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,176,000 DA; \$1,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's economic growth program is broadly focused on strengthening the enabling environment for private enterprise as an engine for Angola's future development, and on promoting increased trade and investment. Program activities include training and technical assistance to improve governance; support regulatory, policy, and legal reforms; stimulate private-public dialogue; enhance the efficiency of the financial sector; and improve the availability of financial services to entrepreneurs. The program also engages the private sector--local and multinational--in public-private alliances as a principal business model for economic growth.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$300,000 DA, \$500,000 prior year ESF). USAID continues to promote development of national capacity in the area of public policy research, as well as public-private dialogue and debate on economic growth concerns, through support to institutions like the Center for Economic Studies and Scientific Research (CESSR), an independent think-tank affiliated with a local university. To improve the availability of timely and reliable data, and to increase institutional capacity to manage and control expenditures, USAID continues to provide capacity building support for a new Fiscal Programming Unit (FPU) within the Ministry of Finance (MOF). The FPU is compiling and presenting information to help the Angolan government monitor and evaluate fiscal revenues as well as to measure compliance with International Monetary Fund programs. Principal contractors: Development Alternatives, Inc. and Angola Educational Assistance Fund (both prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$400,000 DA). To foster and stimulate the growth of export-oriented private enterprises and create trade opportunities for agro-businesses, USAID supports efforts to reduce market, regulatory, and policy constraints and to improve entrepreneurs' operational capacity to benefit from commercial opportunities. USAID plans to provide limited technical assistance and training to public and private institutions such as the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, CESSR, or business associations to maintain and support Angola's AGOA eligibility. Principal contractor: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime).

Strengthen the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,078,000 DA). USAID is supporting an activity to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the financial sector, and to expand the availability and diversity of financial services, including enhanced access to credit. USAID plans to work on strengthening the regulatory environment and legal framework, especially commercial law, and the development and dissemination of regulations related to land reform, in order to promote increased investments in Angola. Principal contractor: To be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$500,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). USAID will continue support to the Ministry of Finance to improve transparency and build institutional capacity. Support will also continue for CESSR, the independent think-tank, to further stimulate informed private-public dialogue and foster policy reform that encourages private sector growth. Principal contractors: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime) and Angola Educational Assistance Fund (sub).

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$1,676,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). USAID

will continue to fund activities that improve transparency and will strengthen the financial sector's operational capacity to offer financial services that benefit entrepreneurs and farmers. USAID may continue to work on strengthening the regulatory environment and legal framework especially commercial law to promote increased investments in Angola. Principal contractor: to be determined.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, USAID supported selected activities to improve the Angolan government's economic policy and governance. USAID assisted the MOF to define the roles and responsibilities for its newly established FPU. The FPU represents a critical step in promoting greater transparency, institutional capacity, and the availability of information, according to the World Bank and other donors. Excellent progress was made by engaging technical experts to work with the MOF to develop a draft plan that describes the FPU's structure, staffing, related responsibilities, interface with other government departments, and draft job descriptions for key FPU personnel. The MOF is already implementing the plan and has signaled its interest in USAID support for capacity strengthening in other areas as well.

In FY 2004, USAID fostered informed public debate on economic policy issues, as a result of better, demand-driven research. CESSR published the first-ever locally produced Annual Report on the Angolan Economy and maintains a quarterly economic barometer, the first readily available source of economic data and analysis. In partnership with ExxonMobil, the quality of CESSR's research has been upgraded and has begun to reach out to a broader market in order to improve the relevance of its research

In 2004, USAID, in partnership with ChevronTexaco, established a new commercial bank, BancoNovo. This bank focuses on small and medium sized borrowers, and after only one month of operations, the bank had a total of 119 loans to small- and medium-sized enterprises, an outstanding credit portfolio of \$562,060, and 1,919 savings accounts totaling \$460,848 in deposits. The bank also established a new savings product, i.e., a deposit account with no minimum requirements. While it is still early to assess sustainability of impact, these are very good initial results.

An international NGO, Development Workshop, runs one of the biggest microfinance programs in Angola with support from USAID. In FY 2004, Development Workshop showed a 64.1% increase in clients, reaching 980 people, mostly women in the regions of Huambo and Luanda. The NGO reported a credit portfolio of \$642,112, with repayment rates of 97%.

By the end of the objective up to three public and private sector institutions will be strengthened to better support the development and implementation of economic, fiscal, and financial sector reforms needed for a flourishing market-oriented economy.

Angola PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,797	8,100	7,586	6,800
Development Assistance	4,568	6,171	4,740	4,544
Economic Support Fund	3,750	3,479	2,976	3,000
PL 480 Title II	104,545	68,395	33,252	10,000
Total Program Funds	120,660	86,145	48,554	24,344

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
654-005 Improved Food Security				
DA	2,568	3,111	1,388	800
ESF	1,000	0	0	0
654-006 Civil Society Strengthening				
DA	2,000	2,060	1,074	1,068
ESF	2,750	1,924	2,976	2,000
654-007 Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS				
CSH	7,797	8,100	7,586	6,800
DA	0	1,000	500	500
ESF	0	1,000	0	0
654-008 Market-oriented Economic Analysis				
DA	0	0	1,778	2,176
ESF	0	555	0	1,000

Mission Director,
Diana Swain

Benin

The Development Challenge: In a region with notable cases of failed or failing governments, since the early 1990s Benin has been a state that largely respects basic rights and freedoms and has conducted peaceful changes of power between opposing political camps. Presidential elections in 2006 are expected to result in the third peaceful turnover of the presidency since Benin's re-establishment as a democracy. After months of speculation in the press and protests from civil society organizations about a possible constitutional amendment to allow current President Mathieu Kerekou to run for office again, all debate on the issue appears to have ended. Benin was declared one of 16 countries eligible to apply for funds from the U.S. Government's (USG's) Millennium Challenge Account in FY 2004. As one of the few countries in Africa with a vibrant local media, a multitude of private media outlets, print and broadcast, have sprung up and function essentially free from government interference.

Over the past decade Benin has pushed for macroeconomic, fiscal and administrative reforms. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth averaged about 5% annually from 1993 to 2003. Benin's ability to control inflation and the external current deficit were among the factors that enabled Benin to obtain debt relief amounting to \$265 million in March 2003 under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative. Benin has generally successfully met performance criteria and structural benchmarks, enabling it to draw on the resources of the International Monetary Fund through three successive arrangements since 1993.

Benin ranked 161 among 177 countries on the United Nations Development Program's 2004 Human Development Index. Per capita income for Benin's population of 6.7 million is \$440. An estimated 33% lives below the national poverty line. Statistics on the status of health and education, although improving over the past decade, reflect a low level of human development. Life expectancy is 53 years. Mortality among children under five is 151 per 1,000. An estimated 23% of children under five are malnourished. Maternal mortality is estimated at 850 per 100,000 live births. The adult literacy rate, at nearly 40%, is well below the 63% rate for Sub-Saharan Africa. In Benin, adult literacy for women aged 15 and older is just over 25%, far below the rate for all of Sub-Saharan Africa.

Among significant development challenges facing Benin is an increasing perception that the Government is falling behind in its ability to govern effectively. Corruption and ineffective management are widely recognized as significant problems. Reports in the local press also point to a general perception that the robust economic growth mainly benefited politically connected elites. As the 2006 presidential elections approach, succession politics will consume greater attention and political energy. This is likely to curb the pace of government reforms to liberalize the cotton sector, reform customs administration, divest publicly-owned companies, and to establish a merit-based promotion system within the civil service.

The economy continues to be vulnerable due to reliance on agriculture and services which account, respectively, for 36% and 50% of GDP. In 2004 the Government announced that expected revenues had fallen far short of targets for the first half of the fiscal year. Shortfalls in revenues are closely tied to dependence on cotton and trade with Nigeria. Reforms in the cotton sector are not moving forward as planned. Trade with Nigeria is suffering due to its protectionist stance on third country re-exports coming from Benin. Policies necessary to promote economic diversification are moving forward, albeit slowly.

A final critical challenge to Benin's development prospects will be the ability to invest in the health and education of the Beninese people, especially women. At the current population growth rate of 2.5%, Benin's population is expected to reach 9.1 million by 2015. The Government is already hard pressed to meet the needs of its people for access to health care and education. Government expenditures as a proportion of GDP for health and education currently stand at 2.1% and 3.5% respectively. These are low compared to other low-income countries.

The United States and Benin have had an excellent relationship since Benin embraced democracy. The U.S. Government (USG) continues to assist Benin with the improvement of living standards that are key to the success of Benin's democratic government and economic liberalization, and are consistent with U.S. interests in reducing poverty and promoting growth. Benin recently agreed in principle to sign an Article 98 agreement with the USG. A delegation from the Department of State is scheduled to travel to

Cotonou to negotiate final language of the agreement in early calendar year 2005.

Current trade between Benin and the United States is small, but interest in American products is growing. The United States is interested in promoting increased trade with Benin in order to expand U.S. trade with Benin's neighbors, particularly Nigeria, Niger, and Burkina Faso, all receiving large amounts of their own imports through the port of Cotonou. Such trade is facilitated by Benin's membership in the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) and in the CFA franc monetary zone. The U.S. Government works to stimulate American investment in key sectors such as energy, telecommunications, and transportation. Benin is eligible for the African Growth and Opportunities Act but has not yet qualified for the Act's apparel provision, which would allow Benin to export apparel to the U.S. with few restrictions.

The USAID Program: USAID's programs in Benin include: 1) improving the quality of education with an emphasis on educating girls; 2) improving family health by preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, encouraging the use of more effective modern family planning methods, and promoting health of mothers and children; and 3) improving government management and participation of community groups in governance issues that touch on education, health, and livelihoods.

Other Program Elements: The current P.L. 480 Title II program will end in FY 2005. It is anticipated that a proposal for a follow-on program will be submitted this year. Current programs include: microcredit and business training for small businesses, especially those owned by women; food and training to parent organizations to operate school canteens; food and nutrition education for mothers of small children; and an emergency feeding program for orphans and other socially disadvantaged individuals. Benin is a focus country for the "Women's Legal Rights Program" which USAID's Office of Women in Development manages. This program, which began in 2004, focuses on education and training on women's legal rights. Planned activities include a public awareness campaign, paralegal training, developing a manual for legal professionals on the new Family Code, workshops for community leaders, and continuing education for judges and intermediate-level actors in the judicial system. Activities under this initiative will be closely coordinated with interventions in all sectors.

The USAID West Africa Regional Program (WARP) manages activities in Benin in economic integration and trade, energy, health including HIV/AIDS and child survival, conflict prevention, anti-corruption, agriculture and food security. Participants from Benin have attended workshops and training for entrepreneurs interested in benefiting from the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The WARP energy activity is aimed at ensuring that Benin will benefit from plans to complete the West Africa Gas Pipeline Project, as well as plans to improve the electricity grid along countries lining the coast from Cote d'Ivoire to Nigeria under the West Africa Power Pool project. Researchers from Benin who participate in agricultural activities are part of a network of scientists who are working to develop improved varieties and production techniques for crops such as rice, sorghum and maize.

Other Donors: USAID is a member of the donor group comprised of heads of diplomatic missions which meets monthly. USAID also participates in technical sector working groups led by donor chairs. These working groups include: health (the European Union (EU)), basic education (USAID), trade (the EU), cotton (the Netherlands), gender (the Canadian International Development Agency), elections (the Danish Embassy) and trafficking in persons (the EU). Development assistance to Benin totals approximately \$248 million annually. The two largest bilateral partners are France (justice and rule of law, urban and rural development, environment, education) and the United States. Other major bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus include Denmark (civil society, water, agriculture, administrative reform), Germany (environment, agriculture, health, water), Belgium (civil society and democracy, agriculture, health, biodiversity and aquaculture, higher education), the Netherlands (agriculture, rural development, environment, government administration), Canada (administrative reform, water, urban sanitation), and Switzerland (health, education, micro-enterprise, community development). The World Bank (education, health, government administration, roads), the African Development Fund (rural development, poverty reduction, education, forestry, fisheries), and the International Monetary Fund (government administration, macroeconomic and policy reform) are the largest multilateral programs operating in Benin.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Benin
Program Title:	Reforming Primary Education In Benin
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	680-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,149,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,077,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's education program focuses on improving the quality of basic education and children's, particularly girls', access to primary education. Program activities are geared to create an environment that promotes quality teaching and learning; increases girls' enrollment, retention, and completion of primary education; promotes greater community involvement in primary education; increases HIV/AIDS awareness among students, parents, teachers, and education officials; and develops effective planning and management practices within the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$5,249,000 DA). The extension of the new curriculum to all the grades of all the primary schools in Benin will be completed during the 2004-2005 school year. During the 2005-2006 school year USAID will work with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to revise and improve the first and second grade curricula (which were initially developed with the assistance of USAID). The primary education system in Benin is facing a critical lack of trained teachers; estimates place the gap at 5,000 teachers. Benin intends to reopen teacher training centers in 2005. USAID will assist the ministry to develop training modules and procure materials for these teacher training centers.

USAID will use Africa Education Initiative funds to continue building skills in teaching, planning and management. About 5,000 sixth grade teachers will be trained in the techniques, teaching approaches, and strategies of the new study program that is being extended to all the grades of the primary schools in Benin. Teacher supervisors and inspectors who are heads of school districts will also receive training to improve their skills in planning and coaching teachers in primary schools. Under this component activities will expand to include an additional 30 school districts. These training and support activities will contribute to improving the performance of the teacher workforce in Benin.

Awareness raising activities to promote girls' education will continue. USAID will focus its activities in the 19 districts with the lowest girls' enrollment rates. Activities will include working with local authorities and communities to identify and alleviate obstacles to girls' education. Mothers will be specifically targeted with training that not only encourages them to send their daughters to school but also equips them with the necessary skills to increase their participation in school management. Principal contractors and grantees: Creative Associates, CARE, World Education, World Learning, and International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) (primes); and EMI Systems (sub).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 DA). As Benin continues with the process of decentralizing government authority to local communities, USAID will work closely with local elected officials as they implement the education programs that were included in local development plans. Local governments will receive small grants which allow them to practice their newly acquired skills in planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of local development activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Research Triangle Institute and World Education (primes).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$400,000 DA). USAID will provide sensitization training on HIV/AIDS and its risks to parents, students, teachers and education officials. USAID will train central

and local staff of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to use improved planning and management tools. Principal contractor: Creative Associates (prime); and Care International (sub).

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. P.L. 480 Title II resources will be used to assist communities in northern Benin to establish and operate school canteens. This program will end in FY 2005. Principal grantee: Catholic Relief Services.

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$5,177,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to revise the third and fourth grade curricula. USAID will also provide financial and technical assistance to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to enable it to re-open teacher training centers. Funding will also support the development of training modules and the procurement of teacher training materials. USAID will continue activities related to the promotion of girls' education, the involvement of communities in education, and HIV/AIDS awareness. Principal contractors and grantees: Creative Associates and CARE (primes); and others to be determined.

USAID will also continue to provide technical assistance to improve teacher performance, especially for those teachers who have not received training on the new teaching approaches and strategies in force with the new curricula. USAID will continue to work with teacher supervisors and inspectors in selected school districts. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 DA). USAID plans to continue working with local elected officials as they implement the education programs that were included in local development plans. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$400,000 DA). USAID plans to continue activities within the primary education system to educate and sensitize parents, students, teachers and education officials on the impact and risks of HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: Creative Associates (prime); CARE (sub); and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: Benin continues to successfully improve access to primary education. The gross enrollment rate has increased from 88% in 2001 to 93% in 2004. Girls' enrollment rates increased from 72% in 2001 to 81% in 2004. With USAID assistance, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education is implementing an education reform program for the entire primary education system that includes the writing and production of textbooks and teacher manuals. In support of this reform program, USAID trained 10,462 teachers in the use of the new teaching approaches and strategies and has helped to roll out the new curriculum (through the fifth grade) to each primary school grade in the country. A total of 100,000 math textbooks and 100,000 French textbooks have been printed and distributed.

Expected principal outcomes at the end of this program: 1) children, especially girls, will have increased access to primary education; 2) the new curriculum will be in place in all six primary school grades throughout the country; 3) the gross enrollment rate will be nearly universal, and the enrollment gap between girls and boys will diminish significantly.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Benin
Program Title:	Benin Integrated Family Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	680-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,750,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$7,250,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: The objective of USAID's integrated family health program is to increase the use of family health services within a supportive policy environment. National interventions focus on improving health policies. Regional activities focus on implementing nationally adopted programs and policies, such as family health standards of care, integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), and emergency obstetrical and neonatal care. USAID also works with the Ministry of Health to effectively implement the Government of Benin's decentralization policy for the health sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,550,000 CSH). As part of the abstinence, be faithful, and condom promotion (ABC) approach, USAID will support the National HIV/AIDS Control Unit within the Ministry of Health which works to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and organizes awareness campaigns about HIV/AIDS prevention. The Unit is also responsible for improving epidemiological surveillance to monitor the progression of HIV/AIDS and for training health workers in the prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections. USAID will provide funding for the national condom social marketing program. USAID will train health workers to design and disseminate prevention messages for groups most at risk of becoming infected. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare, Population Services International (PSI), University Research Corporation (URC), and Abt Associates (primes); and others to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance: (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work with the Ministry of Health to implement its nationwide malaria control strategy. USAID will also partner with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to promote the use of insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) in the Donga-Atacora region of northwestern Benin. Principal contractors and grantees: URC, Africare, UNICEF, and PSI (primes); and others to be determined.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,400,000 CSH). USAID will fund training for health workers to: appropriately manage childhood illnesses; care for obstetric emergencies and newborns; apply family health standards of care; and prevent and treat sexually transmitted infections, especially among groups most at risk of infection. Additional training will teach staff the principles of a planning process designed to ensure that community needs and priorities are taken into account in regional and national planning. USAID will also assist the Ministry of Health to expand a recently piloted approach for preventing post-partum hemorrhage. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare, URC, and EngenderHealth (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,360,000 CSH). USAID will fund communication activities to promote the prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses through immunization, breastfeeding, and the social marketing of oral re-hydration salts and mosquito nets. USAID will also continue to fund a community-based health insurance program. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI, URC, Africare, Abt Associates (primes); and others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$340,000 CSH). Improving maternal health is an integral part of the major USAID activity in the Borgou-Alibori region. The geographic scope of this activity will be expanded. USAID will also provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to expand a recently

piloted approach for preventing post-partum hemorrhage to other regions in Benin. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI, URC, Africare, Abt Associates (primes); and others to be determined.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$1,600,000 CSH). Activities to achieve this objective are an integral part of the USAID family health program to promote maternal and child health in the Borgou-Alibori region. USAID will continue to train health workers in standards of care and will also fund awareness campaigns to promote contraceptive use nationwide. Principal contractors and grantees: Engender Health, PSI, URC, and Abt Associates (primes); IntraHealth (sub); and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,724,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support national social marketing campaigns to promote prevention messages, including the use of condoms by at-risk groups. USAID will provide assistance to the National HIV/AIDS Control Unit to enable it to conduct a Behavioral Surveillance Survey to obtain information about the practice of behaviors that prevent HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,724,000 CSH). USAID will continue to work with the Ministry of Health to implement a nationwide malaria control strategy. USAID will also work with UNICEF to promote the use of ITNs. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,474,600 CSH). In order to improve maternal and child health, USAID plans to continue support for the training of health workers in family health standards of care. Assistance to the Ministry of Health for training health workers in HIV/AIDS prevention will also continue. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$646,500 CSH). Social marketing activities to promote child health, such as the use of oral re-hydration salts and mosquito nets, will continue. USAID will continue to support the expansion of a community-based health insurance program. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$646,500 CSH). USAID assistance will continue to enable the Ministry of Health to geographically expand interventions, including the encouragement of safe pregnancy and delivery and the use of mosquito nets during pregnancy. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$1,034,400 CSH). USAID will continue assistance to encourage use of more effective, modern contraceptives and other healthy reproductive behaviors as part of an integrated package of family health services. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004 targets for the sale of condoms and oral and injectable contraceptives were exceeded. Sales for insecticide treated bednets and re-treatment kits in the social marketing program fell short of targets due to competition from government subsidized bednets sold at lower prices. Targets will be revised. New sales campaigns were launched in late 2004 and sales are expected to grow again in 2005. Expected principal outcomes by program completion are: 1) targets for use of contraceptive methods will be met in the Borgou-Alibori; 2) targets for maternal and child health will be met - treatment of diarrhea, malaria, exclusive breastfeeding - in the Borgou Alibori; and 3) targets for the use of safer sexual practices within target groups will be met (includes reported use of condoms with occasional partners).

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Benin
Program Title:	Governance Program
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	680-003
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$453,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID promotes good governance in the social and economic sectors by providing training and technical assistance to local governments, non-governmental organizations and community groups. The major focus for USAID's interventions include: supporting decentralization and devolution of authorities to local communities; promoting greater transparency and accountability in government management and in combating trafficking in children; improving the productivity of producers and traders; and working with microfinance institutions to improve the services and products they offer to their clients.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$81,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to members of locally elected councils and local development groups to help them develop their planning, decision-making, and advocacy skills and enable them to have more influence on decisions that affect the delivery of health and education services in their communities. Activities will include an emphasis on the role of women in decision-making within their communities. Principal contractor: Research Triangle Institute (prime).

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$350,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide training in specialized audit processes and English to auditors from Benin's Supreme Audit Institutions to enable them to effectively monitor public accounts, including government activities that benefit from USAID assistance. USAID will provide technical assistance to the National Procurement Verification Commission to improve its oversight of government procurements. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$22,000 DA). USAID will train the staff of local microfinance institutions to enable them to comply with basic legal requirements and norms governing the sector. Training will also equip them with the skills needed to expand their services and develop products, such as microloans and health insurance that are adapted to the needs of people living in rural areas. USAID will also provide services in business development and market information to organizations of producers and traders. Principal grantee: CARE (prime).

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Under the P.L. 480 Title II activity, members of communities in northern Benin will receive skills training and commodities that will enable them to operate school canteens and improve nutrition. Clients in disadvantaged areas will receive micro loans through the village banking program. Principal grantee: Catholic Relief Services.

FY 2006 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$150,000 DA). USAID plans to fund small-scale community health and education projects managed by local governments within four selected regions of Benin. Activities will also promote the participation of women's groups in community development. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$350,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide training to public auditors from Benin's Supreme Audit Institutions, the Office of the Inspector General of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court. Training will also be provided to staff of the National

Procurement Verification Commission. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$500,000 DA). USAID plans to fund business development services and training for organizations of producers and traders in order to promote development of agribusiness and trade services. To strengthen the financial sector's contribution to economic growth, USAID will continue support to local microfinance institutions to improve their ability to comply with basic requirements and norms governing the sector while expanding their services and developing products adapted to the needs of people in rural areas. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Public officials, including members of local councils in 13 of 26 targeted communes, have actively sought the involvement of civil society organizations in drafting their development plans. Audits conducted by Inspectors from the Office of the Inspector General of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court were instrumental in trials and convictions of 30 judges on charges of misappropriation of funds. Improved access to credit has benefited 1,898 clients in rural areas. Another 1,225 clients are new members of health insurance cooperatives.

Principal outcomes expected at the end of this program are: 1) civil society plays a more prominent role in influencing local development and local elected government officials are more effective planners and managers; 2) public officials increasingly follow through on formulating and implementing measures aimed at reducing corruption and child trafficking; and 3) small-scale farmers and traders have access to tools, technologies and information that enable them to be more productive.

Benin PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	6,638	7,550	7,750	7,250
Development Assistance	9,403	8,209	6,602	7,077
Economic Support Fund	250	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	4,292	4,701	2,668	3,067
Total Program Funds	20,583	20,460	17,020	17,394

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
680-001 Reforming Primary Education In Benin				
DA	7,480	7,178	6,149	6,077
680-002 Benin Integrated Family Health				
CSH	6,638	7,550	7,750	7,250
680-003 Governance Program				
DA	1,923	1,031	453	1,000
ESF	250	0	0	0

Mission Director,
Rudolph Thomas

Burundi

The Development Challenge: Ethnically based political parties have competed for power since independence in 1962 with many violent outbreaks. Since the assassination of the first democratically elected Hutu president in 1993, conflict has resulted in the deaths of over 300,000 people, and over a million more are internally displaced or refugees in Tanzania. After the landmark Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accord of August 2000, a three-year transitional government took office on November 1, 2001, and was scheduled to end on October 31, 2004. Burundi's political parties were unable to reach consensus on a post-transitional constitutional framework for power-sharing in time to hold democratic elections by October 31, 2004. The Burundian Parliament agreed to extend the transition until April 2005 when local and national elections should be completed. The only remaining rebel group not to sign a cease-fire with the government, the National Liberation Front (FNL), continues to fight government troops and the Forces for the Defense of Democracy in Bujumbura. In spite of its challenges, the transitional government continues preparing for democratic elections which many hope will set Burundi on the path to peace and stability.

Any sustainable peace will have to address the lack of economic opportunities. There is an urgent need for job creation and long-term economic growth. Sustainable peace will depend on a shift in attitudes and behaviors of the political elites who have controlled and benefited from the limited economic resources. The history of Burundi has been characterized by access to power through military coups; therefore, support to the disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion, and reintegration process and to security sector reform is critical to prevent destabilization. The peace process should be strengthened by dialogue between ordinary citizens and the Government of Burundi (GOB). The GOB must hold individuals accountable for crimes both past and present. The culture of impunity is a serious threat to the peace process.

Burundi is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 173 out of 177 on the 2004 United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index. In 2003 the gross national product (GNP) per capita fell to \$87, only 53% of the 1999 GNP. More than 58% of the population is estimated to live below the poverty threshold, and 69% of the population suffers from malnutrition. For 2002, UNICEF reported life expectancy at birth had dropped to 41 years, from 54 years in 1992. Infant mortality is 114 per 1,000, under five mortality is 190 per 1,000, and maternal mortality is 1,000 per 100,000. Forty-five percent of children under age five are moderately or severely underweight. In 2003, UNICEF reported that 25,000 Burundians died from AIDS, 390,000 Burundians were living with AIDS and 237,000 children under the age of 14 were orphaned by AIDS. The 2004 UNAIDS Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic reported a prevalence rate of 6% in Burundi.

The conflict in Burundi has led to serious violations of children's rights, including the recruitment of 7,000 children into armed groups; rape; child prostitution; exploitation of 645,000 working children; orphaning of 620,000 children; exposure to landmines; and permanent internal displacement of 281,000 people, with another 120,000 people displaced temporarily each month. Sexual and gender-based violence has also increased as a result of the war.

Population growth, which is estimated at 3%, is putting increasing pressure on limited land resources with no corresponding increase in off-farm employment. Fifty-five percent of the population is under the age of 18 years. With increasing stability, the 650,000 Burundian refugees living in Tanzania will likely return and will have to be reintegrated into the society and the economy.

The most significant U.S. national interest in Burundi lies in achieving an enduring and just peace, accompanied by broad-based economic growth based on democratic principles. This will strengthen regional stability and democratic systems in the Great Lakes region. The United States supports efforts to create an environment that facilitates the protection of human rights, prevents a resumption of mass killing and relieves human suffering. The United States continues to encourage the government to institute needed economic and financial reforms.

The USAID Program: The USAID program in Burundi is an integrated set of activities supporting three strategic objectives, implemented by more than 18 different NGO and UN partners. Program activities strengthen democracy, governance and conflict mitigation; provide humanitarian relief with food aid and non-food item distribution; enhance food and livelihood security; and provide access to basic health services and HIV/AIDS care and prevention. USAID is providing technical expertise and material and logistical support for the 2005 electoral process in Burundi, supporting victims of torture, promoting peace and reconciliation, good governance, unbiased media and strengthening civil society. USAID is assisting the University of Ngozi to investigate land conflict-related issues. USAID funding to the World Health Organization provides support for epidemic surveillance and response, and polio eradication.

Other Program Elements: From the beginning of the crisis in Burundi, USAID has provided humanitarian assistance to internally displaced people, vulnerable groups, refugees and drought-affected populations. USAID's Food for Peace Office funds World Food Program (WFP) emergency and recovery food aid activities. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance provides funding for emergency food security, nutrition, and coordination and logistics activities. These and other humanitarian initiatives have successfully reduced acute hunger and malnutrition, and have helped re-establish rural livelihoods and stabilize communities both in times of crisis and transition.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) supports the ongoing peace process in Burundi by strengthening local capacities to benefit from and contribute to the peace process. OTI's Community-Based Leadership Program, vocational skills training, community initiatives and media activities encourage local-level cooperation for mutual problem solving, generation of new non-farm income, and dissemination of timely and balanced information that encourages broad participation in discussions related to the peace process. OTI works closely with community groups, government entities, media outlets, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations to maximize the positive outcomes of their efforts. In addition, USAID's Bureau for Africa and the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) provide funding for activities to mitigate land-related conflict, enhance food security and livelihood opportunities, as well as support for community-based reconciliation. CMM activities seek to address the land issue by providing opportunities for participatory dialogue and by creating alternative livelihood opportunities which stimulate economic growth. USAID's Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) supports activities to enhance the managerial and advocacy capacity of organizations working in the areas of health, human rights and conflict. PVC also provides technical support to micro-finance institutions.

Other Donors: The European Union (EU) is the most significant multilateral donor, currently providing \$146 million for budgetary support, rehabilitation of infrastructure and rural development, support for the transition and good governance, and humanitarian assistance to refugees and war-affected, vulnerable populations. The World Bank provides \$78 million for economic rehabilitation, public works for job creation, health, HIV/AIDS and DDR activities. Belgium, France and the EU provide direct budgetary support and/or debt relief to the GOB. Belgium (\$32 million) and France (\$33 million) support GOB budget, rule of law, health and education. The United States is the third largest bilateral donor, providing approximately \$30 million per year in non-food humanitarian and development assistance. Germany supports disarmament, demobilization and rehabilitation (DDR) activities, as well as conflict mitigation and HIV/AIDS activities.

USAID cooperates with British assistance to support HIV/AIDS prevention; WFP to distribute humanitarian relief; the Italian Gruppo Civile Volontario to support health clinics; local independent radio stations to increase unbiased reporting; and local agencies to support care for people with AIDS, legal assistance, and support to victims of torture.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	695-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,868,000 DA; \$2,474,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$200,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$793,000 DA; \$3,850,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: USAID's program will strengthen transitional institutions and the peace process to promote effective governance, rule of law and conflict mitigation through partnerships between transitional institutions and an active and expanding civil society. USAID plans to undertake a new conflict/democracy/governance design in 2005 to respond to the evolving peace process.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$868,000 DA; \$750,000 ESF; \$200,000 prior year ESF). USAID activities will strengthen and expand the capacity of civil society organizations to facilitate community access to local authorities. USAID will continue to support independent radio, while expanding media programming to provide an environment for exchanges among government officials, their constituents and civic groups. Activities will include increasing civil society involvement in the final transition legislation, supporting debates among political candidates, implementing civic education programs, and promoting a non-violent post-election environment. If a democratically elected government is in place by spring 2005 and if Section 508 restrictions are lifted, USAID may train legislators, strengthen standing committees, strengthen the parliament's relationship with government, and provide technical assistance to ministries. USAID may also fund technical assistance to the State Auditing Agency to combat corruption. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$750,000 ESF). USAID partners will support the rule of law through efforts to reform the legal code, and monitor and report on human rights. USAID will fund activities to assist Burundi to end the culture of impunity and will work towards a national truth and reconciliation process, as defined in the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement. If Section 508 restrictions are lifted, USAID may also support the judicial system and the Constitutional Court. Grassroots legal assistance, dispute arbitrations, including arbitration of land disputes, legal training and advocacy workshops will be provided to enhance access to justice for Burundians. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improved Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$500,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). Efforts will focus on assisting returning refugees, displaced people and demobilized militia to reintegrate into communities. Activities will include technical assistance, training in conflict resolution capacity building of community level organizations, such as youth, women's groups and faith-based organizations. Through these activities, strengthened community-level associations will plan and manage development activities. Volunteers trained in conflict resolution will continue to resolve community disputes. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$500,000 DA; \$474,000 ESF). USAID will support research into land tenure issues and provide training to increase public knowledge of issues such as access of returning refugees to land, traditional methods of reconciliation, women's inheritance rights, and reform of the legal system through advocacy and technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,500,000 ESF). USAID activities will continue to

strengthen civil society and media, and promote exchanges among government officials, their constituents and civic groups. Activities will promote civil society involvement in legislation, support issues- and platform- focused debates by political candidates, and implement civic education programs. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen the Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$793,000 DA; \$600,000 ESF). USAID will provide support to the government and encourage accountable and transparent governance. If Section 508 restrictions are lifted, USAID may strengthen the national legislature through training and technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$750,000 ESF). USAID partners will continue to support the rule of law through efforts to reform the legal code, and monitor and report on human rights. USAID will support Burundi's efforts to end the culture of impunity and will work towards a national truth and reconciliation process. Human rights and land issues will be addressed by continuing the alternate dispute resolution program, and supporting research on land tenure reform. USAID will provide grassroots legal assistance, dispute arbitrations, legal training and advocacy workshops to enhance access to justice. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improved Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen youth and women's groups to build a foundation for grassroots-level truth and reconciliation efforts. Through support to community reconciliation activities, such as sports and cultural activities, conflict resolution training, solidarity events, and community supported projects, USAID will promote the reintegration of refugees, displaced people and demobilized militia or demobilized ex-combatants into communities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will fund research into land tenure issues, traditional methods of reconciliation, women's inheritance rights, and reform of the legal system through advocacy and technical assistance. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID provided training for 24 journalists and supported the production of 723 radio programs focused on peace, elections, conflict, impunity, repatriation, refugees, rights of women and children, and the role of UN forces. Communities in 11 provinces were trained to resolve their own conflicts, and many projects, such as the rehabilitation of community and sports centers and schools, the provision of potable water and electricity, and reforestation were implemented. Through the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening, USAID ensured that the Independent Electoral Commission (CENI) has technical and administrative support to execute its responsibilities. The CENI has the capacity in terms of materials and training to track and resolve electoral disputes, ensure voter roll accuracy, manage the process of voting at the several thousand polling stations. USAID provided direct advice and support to the CENI and to electoral coordination bodies. This activity provided technical assistance for analysis and commentary on the elections and informed the Embassy of the progress of the elections. This close consultation provided recommendations for improving the new electoral law; tracking of electoral disputes; identifying mechanisms to ensure voter roll accuracy; increasing women's participation in the electoral process; and addressing the voting status of displaced people. The radio series, "Heroes" and "Unsung Heroes," tell stories of Burundians who risked their lives to protect members of another ethnic group. The Heroes series resulted in a Heroes Summit that brought heroes from other countries to Burundi to celebrate their acts of courage. USAID trained 10,953 participants (40% women) in conflict resolution and rumor management to address volatile land disputes, family disputes and tensions with displaced populations. USAID supported human rights and equal access to justice by providing legal services to indigents and trained 90 paralegals in communities. Public debate of a study of sexual violence by USAID prompted legal amendments for the prevention of such violence.

By the end of the SO period, Burundi will have a democratically elected government, citizens will have the ability to influence government through civil society advocacy; 50% of the legislation mandated by the Arusha Accord will be in place; the case load of prisoners will be reduced, and hundreds of victims of torture will have received assistance.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	695-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: USAID is supporting enhanced food security across a broad spectrum of activities and targets the most vulnerable populations, including returning refugees and internally displaced populations. The program is establishing a base for productive livelihoods by assisting communities to use improved technologies and seeds, to address water utilization, to reverse environmental degradation, and to move towards agricultural market-related activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$250,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote the adoption of sustainable improved management of soil and water resources such as planting anti-erosion hedges on contour lines, planting and managing agro-forestry and soil and water conservation measures on fields, and reforestation of bare hill sides to conserve biological diversity. The activities which are site based will build the capacity of farmers groups and associations and promote the formation of resource management committees as an essential strategy for program implementation and better management of natural resources through education and communication activities aimed at changing human practices. Activities will address conflict over natural resources. P.L. 480 Title II food aid commodities will continue to be used to motivate farmers in soil protection activities. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Provide Emergency Assistance. P.L. 480 emergency food aid and humanitarian non-food assistance will continue to be provided to communities suffering from conflict, drought or crop diseases through the World Food Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization. USAID will continue to provide food to nutritional feeding centers, HIV/AIDS victims, vulnerable people in social centers, refugees, and returnees. USAID will use food aid to support the repatriation and reintegration processes. USAID humanitarian assistance will continue to assist populations at risk of malnutrition and complex food insecurity (food insecurity that results from many causes) through programs that increase the capacity of households to resist malnutrition. Non-food humanitarian assistance will be provided as needed, particularly in areas heavily affected by the return of internally displaced and refugee populations. A USAID-supported early warning system will help to respond rapidly to identified needs. Principal contractors and grantees: UNICEF, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Service.

FY 2006 Program: Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress. (\$500,000 DA). USAID will continue to support agricultural revitalization through increased access to agricultural inputs, veterinary supplies, and small ruminants. Improved farming practices such as composting, planting on contour lines, and crop diversification, will be taught to farmers. USAID will also support activities promoting agro-enterprise, income generation, health and nutrition. These interventions will demonstrate the benefits of peace while accommodating returnees and ex-combatants in four provinces of North and Central Burundi: Musinga, Kirundo, Karuzi and Gitega. These provinces have been relatively stable and are host to large populations of displaced persons and returning refugee populations. Participatory approaches in planning, implementation and evaluation of program interventions will contribute to the long-term sustainability of the transfer of technology and resources.

Women and the landless will be targeted for income generation activities because they are less likely to benefit from agricultural interventions. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$250,000 DA). USAID programs will continue to strengthen farmers and farmers' groups and associations' capacity to assimilate improved soil and water conservation measures. Local groups will continue to be trained and assisted to establish trees nurseries, improved drainage, and irrigation systems will be constructed and rehabilitated in inland valleys. More water sources will be improved for human consumption and associations will be trained to manage the structures and to resolve the conflicts that may arise over the use of natural resources. Principal contractors and grantees: The Livelihood Security Initiative Consortium.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. Provide Emergency Assistance. USAID will work with partner communities to meet their emergency needs and to provide opportunities to improve livelihoods, economic opportunities and overall quality of life on a sustainable basis. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Security, deterioration of rural household capital, diminished availability of inputs, crop diseases and limited land access are the largest challenges to implementing the program. Land tenure of returning refugees, displaced people and ex-combatants is a major issue. To date, USAID trained 9,000 farmers in improved agricultural techniques, and provided inputs that helped produce 153 metric tons of improved crops trees in the poorest region of Burundi. Six warehouses were constructed by farmers associations to provide pest-free seed storage. The household nutritional situation was improved by the distribution of small ruminants, whose offspring will be passed on to other households. Recipients were also trained in rearing techniques and construction of goat pens. Six veterinary dispensaries have been established to provide treatment for the livestock. Environmental protection activities produced 470 km of contour lines which were planted with trees to prevent erosion; 100 hectares of hillside were reforested; 3.5 million agro-forestry saplings and 260,000 fruit trees were planted; and 30 hectares of marshland were developed.

The vocational skills of 870 students were enhanced through training in masonry, roofing, carpentry, sewing, brick and tile making, bread making, literacy and small business management. A three-year program will train an additional 4,500 individuals.

In FY 2004 USAID provided more than \$11 million in humanitarian assistance, responding to needs in nutrition, emergency health, food security, and water and sanitation. Food aid was provided to about 513,208 beneficiaries per month in 2004, through the World Food Program's (WFP) Great Lakes Regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). In addition to relief feeding, WFP provided food to nutritional feeding centers, refugees and returnees, and vulnerable people in social centers, including those affected by HIV/AIDS. In 2004 the USAID food contributions totaled 36,610 Metric Tons, valued at \$20.5 million.

By the end of the SO period, at least five USAID-supported provinces will show reduced signs of malnutrition among the most vulnerable populations and will no longer need emergency assistance. The adoption of improved technologies and planting materials will lead to an increase in the area planted, improved crops, and increases in diversity and quantity of crops sold. Traffic on rehabilitated roads will increase, and exports to national and regional markets from the assisted provinces will increase. Finally, improvements will be evident in the landscape surface area as a result of integrated land improvement measures such as agro-forestry.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	695-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$800,000 CSH; \$750,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: USAID focuses on: 1) increasing community access to quality, basic health-care interventions in selected communities; and 2) improving community health center management and water and sanitation facilities. Expansion of activities into more provinces will be phased in and will continue to emphasize gender-sensitive approaches to programming.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$400,000 CSH; \$400,000 ESF). Insecurity and lack of infrastructure hinder improving health services in Burundi. USAID has designed a new program to continue expanding the availability of basic social services in the health sector by focusing on maternal child health (MCH), and child survival interventions to reduce morbidity and mortality. Funds will support training health workers in new malaria treatment protocols, supervision, and sentinel surveillance for epidemic malaria. USAID will strengthen integrated surveillance of malaria, measles, cholera, and meningitis, and strengthen Burundian capacity to identify and respond to disease outbreaks. Activities will build on USAID's current efforts underway to increase the delivery of services in rural areas. Critical health problems in two provinces will be targeted where the anticipated return of refugees will be high. Emphasis will continue on expanding routine immunizations, prevention and control of malaria, control of diarrheal diseases and treatment of acute respiratory infections (ARI). Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$400,000 CSH; \$350,000 CSH). USAID will support efforts to reduce maternal deaths associated with pregnancy and selected sites will be upgraded to provide emergency obstetric care. To improve the quality of care, standard operating procedures will be established, service guidelines put into place and quality assurance systems developed that will include supervision and appropriate service referrals. Strengthening health clinic management committees will improve overall health care and increase the availability of the essential drugs and primary health care activities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will strengthen the national health services and provide commodities, technical assistance and training to support routine and polio vaccination, prevention of infectious diseases and integrated disease surveillance and response; expand the availability, range and quality of essential services in rural areas; involve communities in managing basic services responsive to community needs; and improve community health awareness and health-seeking behaviors. Activities will also work to increase the delivery of services in rural areas, strengthen public-private sector partnerships in service delivery, and develop mechanisms to increase community knowledge, ownership and management of service programs. Outputs will include trained personnel in health clinics and voluntary counseling and testing centers, expanded peer education, and widely available condoms. More trained providers in provincial and community-level health service facilities will offer maternal and child health services and stock a supply of essential drugs and commodities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$300,000 CSH). Activities focused on reducing maternal deaths associated with pregnancy will be consolidated within the initial two provinces, with the same package of

interventions. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: USAID supported 25 targeted health centers in two provinces which improved the availability of essential health services by increasing the quality of the minimum package of health interventions. USAID provided training and capacity building support; promoted the use of insecticide treated bed nets and the rapid response to fever and diarrhea; and strengthened health management systems through training.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition: Through support to UNICEF, USAID contributed to the Roll Back Malaria plan which distributed 335,500 insecticide treated nets to children under five years and pregnant women, and provided a new malaria treatment to 2.2 million people. Epidemic surveillance and response of malaria was strengthened through training and technical assistance, and control activities for the new malaria protocol were put into place to evaluate the new treatment, the distribution of nets and community integrated management of childhood illnesses. USAID enabled the recuperation of 37,000 moderately and severely malnourished children and women per month. The average recovery rate was over 85 percent and the mortality rate under 5 percent.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS: The HIV/AIDS prevention program funded under the USAID regional program expanded nationwide and empowered individuals to protect their own well-being, using an Abstinence, Be faithful, and Condom promotion (ABC) approach. A Behavioral Surveillance Survey was conducted. USAID provided technical assistance for sites where prevention of mother-to-child transmission activities are conducted. A situation analysis of a youth and HIV/AIDS program was performed. Technical assistance was provided for training modules for Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) services, as well as quality assessments of VCT. Training on the care of AIDS patients was provided. USAID gave psychological and medical support to 200 AIDS orphans and vulnerable children, vocational training to 40 orphans, and educational support to 2,500 children. USAID provided technical assistance on a manual establishing norms for VCT and a training manual for counselors. Both documents were published this year. USAID continued to provide the population with access to affordable quality condoms and the sale of condoms has increased. Peer educators among refugees, prostitutes and youth are being trained. Educational coverage of the country has expanded.

By the end of the program, essential maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS services will be available at the provincial level both through public and NGO sector health care facilities and through community-based practitioners. A broad package of basic MCH and HIV/AIDS services that can be accessed on a regular basis will have been developed and established in a limited number of provinces.

Burundi

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	750	700	800	700
Development Assistance	4,400	2,270	2,118	1,543
Economic Support Fund	1,150	3,479	3,224	3,850
PL 480 Title II	23,838	19,881	7,923	0
Total Program Funds	30,138	26,330	14,065	6,093

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
695-006 Democracy and Governance				
DA	900	528	1,868	793
ESF	1,150	3,479	2,474	3,850
695-007 Food Security				
DA	3,500	1,742	250	750
695-008 Health				
CSH	750	700	800	700
ESF	0	0	750	0

Mission Director,
Andrew Sisson

Djibouti

The Development Challenge: Djibouti is ranked 154 among 177 countries on the 2004 United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index. Low human capacity levels and poor health are central to Djibouti's development challenges. The population growth rate is high at 2.8%. Life expectancy remains at just 46 years. Infant and under-five child mortality is high, with an estimated 114 and 165 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rate of maternal mortality is one of the highest rates in the world. The under-five population suffers from malnutrition (31%) and low immunization rates (45% in Djibouti city and 11% for rural areas). Djibouti is 80% urban and suffers from a 60% unemployment rate. Over 45% of the primary school age population does not attend school, and more than 60% of all adults (especially women) are unable to read or write, even though primary school was made mandatory and free in 1999. Enrollment for girls' primary school remains low at 40%. HIV/AIDS is a growing problem; the prevalence rate is 3%. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission is low, with less than 1% of the population surveyed aware that an asymptomatic person can transmit AIDS. Djibouti has a very high tuberculosis rate, with a sputum smear positive case rate of 181/100,000 population. The United States has a significant national interest in Djibouti being an important partner in the war on global terrorism and advancing sustainable development in the country. Djibouti hosts the only American military base on the African continent.

The USAID Program: The Djibouti program focuses on improving basic education and expanding essential basic health services. In the area of basic education, the USAID program seeks to expand access and improve the quality of schooling, with the focus on improving teacher effectiveness and providing classroom material. In the health sector, USAID is focusing on an increased supply of essential health services, improved quality of services and enhanced local capacity to sustain health services. Both of these objectives concentrate on community involvement and rely on a cross-sectoral approach to implementation.

Other Program Elements: Djibouti is a chronic food deficit country currently requiring an estimated 13,000 metric tons (MT) of food annually from the international donor community. USAID has worked closely with the World Food Program (WFP) to develop an operation encompassing a variety of activities that target different groups, including support to vulnerable Djiboutians through rural food for work and food for agriculture activities to drought-affected populations, urban institutional and nutritional feeding of vulnerable groups including HIV/AIDS orphans, tuberculosis patients and refugees, and food to support girls' attendance at schools. In FY 2004, USAID provided 1,710 MT of commodities valued at \$994,000, with two-thirds for Djiboutians, and one third for refugees. It is anticipated that a similar commitment will be made in FY 2005 based on request and need. The target group is estimated to be 43,400 Djiboutians and refugees.

Other activities carried out through the Regional Food Security Program are benefiting Djibouti. They include a livestock export promotion facility, a Famine Early Warning System (FEWSNET), and the provision of teachers. Economic Support Funds (ESF) are being used to develop a livestock export promotion facility in Djibouti. When completed, this facility will support the export of livestock from Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti to the Middle East and to the Arabian Peninsula. It will lead to the generation of substantial new incomes for thousands of families in the three countries. In addition, ESF is used to support a Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) in Djibouti. FEWSNET provides the capacity to monitor and assess up-to-date food security data in Djibouti and disseminate information to policy makers and partners alike.

Other Donors: The establishment of the USAID office in Djibouti gave a strong push to donor coordination in education, health and food security. Under USAID leadership, the Ministry of Education established donor coordination meetings. A similar system has begun under the health program. Key donors in education are USAID, France, the World Bank, Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Key donors in health are USAID, the World Health Organization, UNICEF and France. In order to maximize the U.S. Government's assistance to Djibouti, USAID collaborates with the U.S. Military Civil Affairs Unit at Camp Lemonier to rehabilitate and equip the education infrastructure, health facilities and community infrastructure. USAID is in the process of developing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Civil Affairs Unit that will formalize these collaborative arrangements.

Djibouti receives approximately \$100 million in donor assistance yearly. Currently, the largest donors are the United States, France, the World Bank and Saudi Arabia. The Islamic Fund and the African Development Bank have provided some support for secondary school and hospital construction.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Djibouti
Program Title:	Basic Education Improved
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	603-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$900,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,800,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: Focusing primarily on girls, the education program seeks to increase access to quality basic education. USAID's program achieves this goal through the rehabilitation of schools and the provision of water and sanitary facilities. In addition, USAID focuses on improving the quality of teachers by strengthening pedagogical skills using multimedia tools. USAID also provides on-going teacher support by establishing decentralized teacher resource centers with resources for printing and distributing student workbooks and textbooks. Finally, USAID has started to develop "interactive radio instruction" programs for teaching English and for providing life skills and non-formal literacy training to out-of-school girls and women. This program is very successful in mobilizing communities to support girls' education, as well as support for rural school feeding programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$900,000 ESF). USAID will rehabilitate five rural schools, renovate and or build latrines, provide water and sanitation facilities to targeted rural schools, teach pupils basic hygiene and set aside space for facilities where routine health services for pupils will be provided. USAID will also help rehabilitate the first floor of the Ministry of Education (MOE) building to provide access to teachers and additional MOE staff.

USAID will help to improve teachers' professional competencies and skills on the newly developed curriculum through strengthening in-service and pre-service training; establish decentralized teacher resource centers in each of Djibouti's five regions as part of a strategy to develop sustainable and continuous in-service professional development programs for all teachers and schools; help rehabilitate and equip two regional centers and one central resource center as hubs for in-service teacher training; and work with the National Research Center (CRIPEN) on Education to expand current English language audio programs. In addition, USAID will expand opportunities for girls' education by providing incentives to schools for promoting girls' participation and by supporting and expanding existing literacy centers in targeted areas as well as fund information, education and communication programs focused on girls' adolescent health and social concerns. Principal grantee: American Institutes for Research (AIR).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$250,000 ESF). USAID will support observers for the April 2005 presidential election. Free and fair elections endorsed by internationally recognized observers will help ensure continued political stability in Djibouti, which is advantageous for the USG's military presence and anti-terrorism activities in the region. USG support would be coordinated with that of other donors, who may also wish to participate. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined. This \$250,000 ESF will be obligated under REDSO Objective 623-006 "Regional Conflict Management and Governance" and managed in cooperation with REDSO.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$400,000 ESF). This will be obligated under REDSO objective 623-005 "Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security" and managed in cooperation with REDSO. USAID will provide technical assistance and commodities to construct the region's largest livestock exporting facility in Djibouti, and assist the African Union's Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (RS/LTC) to become the region's official livestock export/import certification body. Principal contractor: AU-IBAR.

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$350,000 ESF). This will be obligated under REDSO objective "Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security." USAID will continue to provide early warning and food security information through a Food Security Bulletin and website and strengthen African capacities to collect and disseminate such information by training personnel in Djibouti. Principal contractor: Chemonics (FEWSNET) (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,300,000 ESF). USAID will continue to rehabilitate targeted schools in rural areas and ensure that maintenance agreements are in place for rehabilitated schools. USAID will continue to emphasize the improvement of children's health and nutritional status as an integral part of the community school programs. USAID will continue to strengthen teacher-in-service and pre-service training and establish decentralized teacher resource centers in each of Djibouti's five regions. The centers will serve as hubs for in-service teacher training and for using instructional technologies and multi-media approaches in the development of learning materials and improved teaching practices. USAID will support English language training to improve and expand English teaching by providing additional volunteer teachers to the school system, a need strongly requested by the Government of Djibouti. The additional volunteers will be placed in key positions within the Ministry of Education, Teacher Training Centers and NGOs providing English Literacy programs.

USAID will provide incentives to schools to promote and demonstrate increases in girls' participation, to support and expand existing literacy centers in targeted areas, and support community school programs aimed at improving girls' education through community mobilization and strengthened Parent-Teacher Associations. Appropriate gender sensitive practices in the classroom will also be introduced. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for International Research (prime) and the Academy for Educational Development (AED) (sub), International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) and UNICEF.

Increase Agricultural Production (\$1,500,000 ESF). Funds will be obligated under REDSO objective "Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security." Outbreaks of Rift Valley Fever and the unregulated nature of livestock trade has led most countries in the Middle East to ban imports of African livestock. USAID in coordination with the RS/LTC of AU/IBAR is building a livestock holding/quarantine facility in Djibouti to formalize and professionalize the livestock trade in the region. With the establishment of this export facility, the Saudi Arabian government has stated it is willing to lift its import ban on the condition that animals pass through the facility. Implementer same as above.

Performance and Results: In the first year of its Djibouti program. USAID rehabilitated two middle schools in rural areas and two middle and primary schools in the city. Enrollment in these schools has increased by 40%. USAID established computer centers in four rural middle schools with the provision 40 computers and provided 46,500 primary school pupils' kits and 750 teacher/classroom kits to the primary schools. Each primary school child received a kit that contained nine exercise books and other school supplies. USAID provided funds to order textbooks for primary school children. USAID supported the development of teacher, director and inspector handbooks that are currently in draft. USAID developed, tested and launched a public awareness media campaign on education reform and initiated a program to provide incentives for girls to stay in school in 10 targeted schools. USAID planned a national workshop and sensitization campaign on girls' education and has identified and filmed three Djiboutian female role models from different ethnic groups for diffusion in local languages on national radio and TV. The female role models emphasize the importance of educating girls in the country. At the end of the program, there will be 20% greater enrollment and attendance in schools rehabilitated by USAID. During school year 2004-2005, all of the targeted teachers will use new teaching strategies, 60% of all schools will have active school-community partnerships, and there will be a 10% increase in non-formal education programs. In addition, 500 teachers in grades one through five will be implementing the new curriculum, 45 schools will have improved quality support and supervision in the classrooms, 20 schools will have projects initiated by communities, and USAID will have provided supplies and learning materials to students and teachers at all 83 primary schools in Djibouti.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Djibouti
Program Title:	Expanded Coverage of Essential Health Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	603-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$84,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,200,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's health program seeks to increase access to health care, improve the quality of services, and enhance local capacity to sustain health services. Activities include rehabilitation of health centers and water supply sources, provision of equipment, and expansion of essential services at all rural health posts in Djibouti. In addition the program strengthens management systems and provides training to improve the skills, knowledge and performance of health service providers and supports increased community participation in health programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$84,000 ESF). HIV/AIDS prevalence in Djibouti is currently low, but knowledge of the disease is poor and Djibouti's key economic sectors are particularly vulnerable. USAID will support increased awareness and prevention programs, especially targeting the transport corridor to Ethiopia, the livestock transport corridors to Ethiopia and Somalia, dockworkers at the port of Djibouti, sex workers and youths. Principal Contractors or Grantees: to be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: USAID continues implementation of its program which began in the third quarter of FY 2004. USAID is rehabilitating priority health posts in the rural areas and will provide basic essential equipment and reliable water supply to the posts. USAID will train service providers in the districts in the implementation of a minimal package of services based on national norms. USAID will also improve and assure better delivery and management of essential drugs on all levels and will ensure that the mobile health units are reinforced to expand coverage in accessible zones in each district. USAID will undertake a cost recovery feasibility study and will assess in-service training needs for trainers, supervisors, service delivery providers and the National Training Center personnel. USAID will launch a program to provide Expanded Programs for Immunization (EPI) equipment and material to most health posts as well as train EPI health service providers in these health centers. USAID will support activities at both central and district levels that focus on strengthening systems to manage essential services, training providers to improve their skills in offering quality services and provision of appropriate training equipment and materials. USAID will enhance community engagement in health sector programs to ensure that health programs meet community needs and empower communities to better protect and improve their health. USAID support will focus on two fronts. Principal contractors: JSI, UNICEF, and WHO (all prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue rehabilitation of rural health posts and equip them with water systems. USAID will intensify training of health workers at the health posts and the district levels. USAID will ensure good logistics management of essential drugs at all levels of the health system. Working closely with the Ministry of Health, USAID will develop or revise national norms and standards for all services based on the minimum package of activities. USAID will develop service delivery and supervision guides and distribute these documents throughout the health system. USAID will support implementation of quality improvement systems and performance appraisal systems through regular follow-up sessions for resolving problems at health posts. USAID will enhance coordination at all levels and ensure teaching of selected health themes in primary and middle schools in collaboration with the USAID basic education project. USAID will continue support

of the Expanded Programs for Immunization (EPI) program launched in FY 2005 and make routine immunization available throughout all the health centers. The principal contractors and grantees: JSI, UNICEF and WHO (all prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$200,000 ESF). USAID will continue support to HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted infections programs in prevention and awareness programs especially at the port and on the livestock transport routes and the Ethiopian transport corridor.

Performance and Results: USAID and the Ministry of Health (MOH) have set up a technical committee composed of key technical members in charge of project implementation to discuss important issues about health sector reform. USAID has assessed all health posts and district clinics and has developed plans to rehabilitate target health posts in the rural areas. The MOH with the help of USAID has established a list of essential equipment for sites related to the essential package of services and the physical infrastructure of the sites. USAID and the MOH have agreed on the essential health services package and have established the list of necessary equipment for the health posts. USAID is coordinating with MOH, UNICEF, the WHO and other partners to support the National Polio Vaccination Days. USAID has initiated work for the development of an in-service training strategy through a workshop conducted for the staff of the Training Center, and has consulted other donors supporting training and quality improvement (WHO, UNICEF, French Cooperation). USAID has identified the quality indicators for the performance-monitoring plan and held a workshop with the authorities of the MOH to discuss the need for an effective health information system. USAID has developed the first radio broadcast spots on child and maternal health and organized a survey in communities to develop health messages in the three main local languages (Afar, Somali, and Arabic).

At the end of USAID assistance in three years, all targeted 25 health facilities will be providing a package of essential health services, 25 targeted communities will have 40 trained community health workers and communities will be linked to and engaged with health facility activities throughout 25 community health centers. USAID will have refurbished 100 per cent of targeted rural health facilities; trained all 40 service providers in targeted facilities in service delivery standards and established and trained community health committees established in all villages with health posts and clinics. Along the Djibouti transport corridor, truckers, transport workers, and mobile populations will benefit from HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities.

Djibouti PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Development Assistance	2,000	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	0	0	984	5,000
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	20,000	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,348	994	0	0
Total Program Funds	25,348	994	984	5,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
603-001 Basic Education Improved				
DA	2,000	0	0	0
ESF	0	0	900	3,800
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	8,000	0	0	0
603-002 Expanded Coverage of Essential Health Services				
ESF	0	0	84	1,200
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	12,000	0	0	0

Southern Africa (REDSO-ESA) in support of Djibouti.

Mission Director,
Andrew Sisson

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Development Challenge: The Global and All-Inclusive Agreement of Sun City, signed in December 2002 by all major belligerent parties in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), is the roadmap for the DRC's transition to a stable, peaceful, and democratic state. The Agreement stipulated that political, military, and economic power would be shared by the former belligerents, civil society, and the political opposition during the two to three year transition period. Political integration has occurred, for the most part successfully, in the central administration. In mid-2004, the Congolese Assembly for Democracy (RCD/Goma) came close to withdrawing from the Transition Government (TG), but was ultimately persuaded to remain engaged. Political integration in the provinces has been superficial, limited to the appointment of Governors and Vice-Governors. Extension of territorial administration outside of the provincial capitals has mostly not occurred, which is a particular problem in eastern DRC, where the parallel administrations established by RCD/Goma and others remain in place.

There is considerable friction within the TG, as each of the former belligerents vies for economic and political power and strives to create a political base for the elections. The continued presence of foreign armed forces and other armed groups in the country constitutes a significant irritant to the transition, as does the slow pace of military integration. Significant efforts to reform and downsize the security sector, including the partially integrated Congolese Army (FARDC), and to demobilize and reintegrate ex-combatants, are behind schedule.

The TG and the reconstituted Senate and National Assembly have made some progress on enacting transition-critical legislation, but the processes are behind schedule. USAID is following the progress in the development of 14 such laws. The laws establishing an Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) and Political Parties have been passed. The Constitution (to be prepared by the TG, per the Sun City Agreement) is still in draft, flawed and behind schedule. The Nationality Law, which defines who is eligible for Congolese citizenship, was promulgated on November 12, 2004. The Voter Registration Law is currently awaiting Presidential signature and is behind schedule. The Electoral Law will only be promulgated after adoption of the new Constitution.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) states that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the DRC grew by 8% in 2004 (year-to-date basis). The economy is estimated to total approximately \$7 billion. Government revenue collection increased in 2004 to 10% of GDP, but remains at a critically low level. Social spending has increased, but from a very low base. Security sector expenditures are exceeding budget projections in response to the unstable security/military situation in the east of the country. Over the course of 2004 the Congolese franc depreciated approximately 20% against the dollar, and inflation is currently calculated to be 9% on a year-to-date basis.

The DRC's social indicators are among the worst in the world. Infant and under-five mortality rates are 126 and 213 per 1,000 live births, respectively. Maternal mortality in the DRC is 1,289 per 100,000 live births. Per capita GDP is \$98.65. Life expectancy for men and women is 46 and 51 years, respectively. Literacy is 82% for men and 56% for women. Violation of human rights, including the widespread use of rape as a means of subjugation of the population, is a huge problem affecting millions of Congolese citizens, particularly in the east.

The U.S. Government (USG) seeks to strengthen the process of internal reconciliation and democratization within the DRC to promote a stable, developing, and democratic nation. Given its size (roughly equal to the area east of the Mississippi River), population (estimated at 55 million), and resources, the DRC is of long-term interest to the United States. A stable and peaceful DRC is a source of regional stability, given its central location in the continent. USAID's Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for FY 2004 to FY 2008 for the DRC supports two objectives contained in the joint State-AID Strategic Plan 2004-2009: 1) achieve peace and stability, and 2) advance sustainable development and global interests.

The USAID Program: The USAID program proposed in the Program Data Sheets will provide funding for increasing access to and use of quality health services; support the transition to peace, stability and democratic governance; improve livelihoods of rural Congolese; improve basic education, especially for

girls; and promote the reintegration of ex-combatants into civilian life.

Although the DRC is not a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief, the DRC receives a base level of funding for HIV/AIDS prevention and significant funding from the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (GFATM). USAID implements the Central African Regional Program for the Environment, which is the primary mechanism for the USG contribution to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (see the Central Africa Regional program narrative) in the Central African Region. The Presidential Africa Education Initiative provides funding for teacher training and girls scholarships.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Washington program is implementing a transition-support program, which includes a significant effort to reintegrate ex-combatants and victims of sexual violence back into communities. USAID has been implementing a complex emergency disaster response program in the DRC since the early 1990s. With two Emergency Disaster Relief Coordinators in country, USAID's program seeks to respond to the needs of displaced people, primarily in the east. USAID provides approximately 75% of total donations to the World Food Program in the DRC. This program benefits approximately two million internally displaced persons and returnees annually in the DRC. USAID provided funding in FY 2003 for a micro-finance program, which is still ongoing, in the eastern DRC and in Burundi. USAID receives Displaced Children and Orphans (DCOF) funding, Victims of Torture (VOT) funding and Trafficking in Persons (TIP) funding for abandoned children programs in many parts of the DRC, and for victims of sexual violence programs in the east. USAID receives War Victims funding through a regional mechanism with Pact for people disabled by the conflict. USAID supports the Reintegration of Ex-Combatants program.

Other Donors: USAID participates actively in several important donor coordination arrangements in the DRC, including weekly humanitarian response coordination meetings, the Country Coordinating Mechanism for the GFATM, the World Bank Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program, and the United Nations-led weekly election planning meetings. USAID works in close coordination with other donors in the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and participates in the annual Consultative Group meetings held on the DRC.

The major donors in the DRC (rank ordered in 2004) are the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the United States, the United Kingdom (UK), France, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. Japan is launching an assistance program in 2005. With the exception of large infrastructure projects, security sector reform and macro-economic management (sectors in which the World Bank, the EU and many European donors are active), the sectors in which most other donors are engaged generally mirror the U.S.'s engagement. All major bilateral and multi-lateral donors support the health sector. The EU is heavily involved in elections, and the United States, UK, Canada, Germany, and Sweden support civil society. The U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organization and many European donors support income generation and livelihoods promotion activities. UNICEF and the United States are the major donors in the education sector (soon to be joined by Japan), and the World Bank has mounted a major school rehabilitation and construction program. All major European donors, the World Bank and the United States are involved in the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants. France, the Netherlands, Belgium, South Africa, and Angola are the major donors to the reform of the security sector. All major donors follow the Development Assistance Committee guidelines for harmonizing donor practices established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and integrate gender sensitivity into their programs.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Program Title:	Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	660-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$22,400,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$20,950,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: The USAID health program, which builds on 30 years of successful USAID health programs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), will increase access to and improve the quality and range of key health services. Specific planned interventions include: insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs), micronutrient supplements, effective management of childhood malaria, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria during pregnancy (IPTM), family planning, support for routine vaccinations, and HIV/AIDS prevention and support for people affected by HIV. USAID works closely with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at the national level to support the rebuilding of the integrated disease surveillance system, HIV sentinel surveillance and behavior sentinel surveys.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$9,400,000 CSH). USAID will continue supporting 81 health zones with a minimum package of services. The principal focus of USAID interventions will continue to be on improving provider performance, management, supervision, and drug supply systems through USAID's rural health care project. Assistance to national-level initiatives will be continued by providing technical assistance to immunization and nutrition-related activities and funds to implement vaccination campaigns and polio surveillance. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), CRS, Tulane University, and Immunization BASICS.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will support family planning services in 11 new rural health zones and four new urban areas to increase access to and quality of these services. At the national level, USAID will work with the host government to increase the age requirement of marriage for women, currently 14 years, and formally legalize family planning in the constitution. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, Population Services International (PSI), CARE, and the Georgetown Institute for Reproductive Health.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$4,200,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support activities focused on malaria, tuberculosis (TB) and other infectious diseases. The Roll Back Malaria goal for the DRC is 60% of people with malaria get adequate treatment; 60% of women and children sleep under mosquito nets; and 60% of pregnant women get Intermittent Preventative Treatment for malaria. The USAID effort will directly achieve one half of the above targets. Seventy percent of TB patients receiving treatment will be directly observed taking the treatment. At the national level, USAID will continue to support the rebuilding of the integrated disease surveillance system. The DRC became a recipient of the Global Fund for TB in 2003, and was awarded Global Fund monies for malaria in 2004. USAID is an active member of the body that oversees the use of these funds in country, to ensure that USAID activities are complementary to those planned. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, WHO, CRS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Tulane University, the Tuberculosis Coalition, and the Malaria Action Coalition.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,000,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support activities that contribute to the reduction of HIV prevalence, while increasing access to quality HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services. Interventions include HIV sentinel surveillance, behavior sentinel surveys, comprehensive and balanced behavior change communication, social marketing of condoms,

Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), blood safety, care and support for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, and ensuring universal precautions. The DRC became a recipient of the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS in 2004. USAID is an active member of the body that oversees the use of these funds in country, to ensure that USAID activities are complementary to those planned. Principal contractors and grantees: Christian Aid, Family Health International, and PSI.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$9,200,000 CSH). In 2006, DRC will be certified by the World Health Organization as polio free if the current trend of polio indicators is maintained. USAID plans to shift from supporting vaccination campaigns to mop-up activities, containment of polio virus if needed, post-certification policy development, and strengthening of the quality of the Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) surveillance and response system and its integration with surveillance for other vaccine-preventable diseases. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), CRS, Tulane University, and Immunization BASICS.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will continue its expansion of quality family planning services to clinics and pharmacies into one new urban area and 15 new rural health zones. National advertising campaigns for general family planning, youth, and branded messages will continue to be aired throughout the year. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, Population Services International (PSI), CARE, and the Georgetown Institute for Reproductive Health.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,950,000 CSH). A request for proposals will be developed for follow-on TB, malaria, and anti-microbial resistance activities in May 2006, in accordance with USAID/DRC's strategy. Principal contractors and grantees: IMA, UNICEF, WHO, CRS, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Tulane University, the Tuberculosis Coalition, and the Malaria Action Coalition.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$4,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to support HIV sentinel surveillance, behavior sentinel surveys, behavior change communication, VCT, PMTCT, blood safety, care and support for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, and ensuring universal precautions. Principal contractors and grantees: Christian Aid, Family Health International, and PSI.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: A limited polio campaign, organized in 13 health zones of North Equateur in April and May 2004, resulted in 92.6% and 98.4% coverage, respectively. The multi-antigen campaign against polio, measles, and tetanus and for vitamin A supplementation in 169 health zones achieved the following immunization level results: 85% for polio; 87% for measles; and 96% for tetanus. Overall immunization levels in USAID-assisted health zones are above national levels. DPT3 coverage average is about 61% at the national level and ranges between 63% and 85% in USAID-assisted health zones. Measles vaccination coverage is about 62% countrywide and between 66% and 78% in USAID-assisted health zones. In FY 2004, the number of supported clinics providing family planning services increased from 87 to 431, with accompanying increases in Couple Years of Protection (a statistic that measures the number of couples protected against pregnancy for one entire year; used as a proxy indicator for contraceptive prevalence rate when a population-based survey is not conducted) for family planning activities from only 4,560 in FY 2003 to 21,719 in FY 2004. A total of 26.9 million social marketing condoms were sold in 2004.

Continued progress will mean that by FY 2008 in USAID-assisted zones, 70% of children will receive the required doses of DTP and measles vaccinations; 90% of children will receive vitamin A supplementation; 90% of births will be attended by skilled personnel; the case fatality rate for epidemic-prone diseases will be under 5%; 50% of households will have at least one insecticide-treated bed net; the detection rate and the successful treatment rate for TB will be 70% and 80%, respectively; and the service utilization rate will be 50%.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Program Title:	Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	660-003
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,009,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$84,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,380,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID is providing technical assistance, training and material support for the establishment of a sound legal foundation for democratic governance, and solid institutional capacity for the conduct of elections. Activities are directed to key governmental institutions, political parties, and constituencies for change through civil society. USAID will also help strengthen community conflict resolution and local governance initiatives.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$3,000,000 ESF; \$84,000 prior year ESF). USAID is supporting the development, debate, promulgation, and implementation of key legislation in support of political transition and an impartial electoral framework. This includes the electoral, national, and decentralization laws and a new constitution. Assistance is provided to the National Assembly, and human rights and other civic advocacy groups. Similarly, technical assistance, training and logistics support is provided to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) for credible administration of planned elections. A national referendum on a new constitution and local, legislative and presidential elections is planned for mid-2005. USAID is supporting resource centers, workshops, public forums and radio programming for information dissemination and active citizen participation in the political process. Domestic monitoring of the elections and quick-count exit polls will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,000,000 ESF). Technical assistance, training and logistics support to political parties will improve organizational structures for decentralization and democratization, as well as political platform development, citizen representation and constituency development. Efforts will be concentrated on the larger of the political parties in each of the eleven provinces. More than 200 parties are registered. Principal contractors and grantees: NDI.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,009,000 DA). USAID will continue to promote pluralism, public dialogue, advocacy, and conflict resolution and management. USAID sponsorship of public interest radio programming, workshops for civic activists, and training sessions for community organizers will increase understanding of rights and responsibilities in a pluralistic society. Skills gained through these workshops and training sessions are used to address issues of criminal impunity related to human rights abuses and economic crimes. Community groups will be assisted with organizational support and training for conflict resolution. These skills will improve the management capacity of communities that are facilitating the reintegration of ex-combatants. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Justice Sector/Legal Framework (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will coordinate with the European Union to improve the way laws and institutions work to uphold democratic processes. USAID plans to engage civil society organizations in building public demand for justice, while challenging an entrenched culture of impunity. Activities to protect human rights and to promote anti-corruption reforms will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$2,000,000 ESF). Whenever elections occur, the political transition itself will likely continue well into 2006. USAID plans to continue to build the institutional integrity of the IEC and assist in the administration of elections. USAID also plans to inform and motivate voters about the elections and important issues, and foster the participation of women and historically disenfranchised groups. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Strengthen Democratic Political Parties (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to build the capacity of political parties to participate effectively in the elections and to govern responsibly in elected positions in national, provincial and local-level government. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$500,000 ESF). Addressing issues of criminal impunity related to human rights abuses and economic crimes will continue as USAID's focus of support to civil society organizations. USAID plans also to continue to assist community groups with conflict resolution and management of community activities which facilitate reintegration of ex-combatants. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$500,000 ESF). USAID plans to assist community efforts for improved governance at local level. The aim is to create local government that operates in a more responsive, participatory, accountable, and increasingly effective, more democratic fashion. Partnerships among local governments, civil society organizations, the private sector and other groups will be promoted. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$380,000 DA). Complementing investment in justice sector reform, USAID plans to support efforts to better inform citizens on the costs and causes of corruption so as to stimulate demand for change. Public relations campaigns, investigative journalism, and civic advocacy will be supported. Principal contractors and grantees: to be identified.

Performance and Results: Political transition is occurring, albeit slowly. Three laws passed by the transitional government (the establishment of an IEC, one on political parties, and one on voter registration), have been particularly important in the build-up to elections. With USAID assistance, the IEC has become an increasingly viable entity, but it remains vulnerable to de-legitimization efforts. A continuing lack of progress on other key elements of the legislative agenda is problematic.

Political parties have been found to be numerous and enthusiastic, but weak in terms of skills and capacity. They have limited understanding of their role in the transition process and there has been little party involvement in crafting and debating new legislation.

The electorate, estimated at 28 million, has high expectations for a presidential election in June 2005. They remain, however, ill-informed on other aspects of the transition, including a new constitution and the opportunity to elect local and legislative leaders. If public expectations are not carefully managed through an education campaign, the now inevitable postponement of elections until at least late 2005 could lead to large-scale social unrest. USAID's voter and civic education programs will foster greater political participation, dialogue and debate.

By 2008, USAID hopes to have successfully supported transitional government institutions in conducting a credible and participatory election process leading to the peaceful transfer of power to elected authorities; the installation of the post-transitional government; and the application of the new constitution drafted during the transition period. USAID hopes to continue support at the grassroots level for the fight against impunity, anti-corruption, and reintegration activities for demobilized combatants. These activities will be transformed into local governance activities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Program Title:	Livelihoods
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	660-004
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,365,000 CSH; \$3,973,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,339,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's program to improve livelihoods in targeted areas includes increasing agricultural productivity, improving access to markets along selected corridors, improving access to financial services and addressing the critical needs of vulnerable populations. The aim of this program is to help create a favorable enabling environment for small-scale private sector-led growth in peri-urban, and rural areas. It includes activities that will support enhancing the role of women in agricultural production and marketing and in rural entrepreneurial activities as well as activities to support the victims of gender-based violence and to reduce the incidence of child separation and abandonment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,013,000 DA). USAID will continue production and distribution of cassava varieties resistant to Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD). CMD very significantly reduces yields for cassava, which accounts for approximately 60% of human caloric consumption in the western DRC. Distribution of the first 100% CMD resistant varieties that were developed by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) began in October 2004. The activity has expanded into indirect methods of improving agricultural productivity by improving cassava processing and marketing. IITA is diffusing improved technologies for processing cassava as well as promoting the market for higher-value cassava products. USAID intends to expand distribution of disease resistant cassava cuttings and to include research and extension components to address the increasingly pernicious disease problems (Banana Bacterial Blight and Ensete) of plantain bananas in the eastern DRC. Two USAID-funded U.S. NGOs will continue to improve agricultural productivity by rehabilitating rural feeder roads, producing and distributing planting materials, and diffusing appropriate technology for the production, marketing and processing of food crops. USAID also provides short-term training in agriculture for war-affected youth. Principal contractors and grantees: IITA, the Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), IRM, and Pact.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$500,000 DA). USAID employs methodologies that emphasize sustainable management of resources at the community level; emphasizes biological measures, such as mulching, to restore soil fertility; and provides extension advice on fishing methods to conserve fish stocks and biodiversity as well as in the use of vetiver grass technology to control erosion. Principal contractors and grantees: IRM and Pact.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$360,000 DA). USAID funds a small enterprise development component for redundant miners in southern Katanga-micro-finance activities to mobilize capital for micro-enterprises, and assistance to micro-enterprises with the processing, production and sale of improved cassava products. Another USAID activity is assisting micro-finance development in the eastern DRC. USAID provides training in micro-project management for war-affected youth. Principal contractors and grantees: IRM, Pact, and World Relief.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID will continue to support the WFP's Protracted Recovery and Relief Operation. WFP will program 49% of its resources toward recovery programs in support of IDP resettlement, rural infrastructure, and training in 2005. Total beneficiaries in FY 2005 will approximate 1.6 million. Principal contractors and grantees: WFP.

Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$2,365,000 CSH; \$1,100,000 DA). Separated and abandoned children are numerous in the DRC. There are one million AIDS orphans, and tens of thousands of street children. With the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, USAID reintegrates children into their communities, creates opportunities for formal and non-formal education, creates work opportunities, and prevents further separation and abandonment. USAID will improve the lives of women associated with armed groups through the USAID DDR program and the SGBV activities. These two activities will work together to afford access to and identify women associated with armed groups (dependents and often abductees); discuss and identify their needs; and link them up to reintegration programs, medical, psychosocial, and socio-economic activities that are provided through the SGBV and DDR programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact, Save the Children/UK, International Rescue Committee, CARE, Global Rights and World Vision.

FY 2006 Program: Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$2,339,000 DA). USAID will continue to address production problems for staple crops by funding a continuation of one of the following ongoing activities:

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,839,000 DA). Distribution of improved plant varieties will continue for both cassava and plantain banana, and the area covered by the distribution will expand. USAID will diffuse improved technologies for processing cassava as well as help create markets for higher value cassava products. Principal contractors and grantees: IITA.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation; Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$500,000 DA). USAID will fund activities to promote sustainable management of resources at the community level. Principal contractors and grantees: IITA.

Performance and Results: The Cassava Production Rehabilitation (CPR) program gained widespread recognition by making high quality cassava planting materials available through a community-driven approach. CPR has provided 50,000 farmers with extension services for cassava, and, in a major breakthrough, has produced four 100% cassava mosaic disease-resistant varieties. The Foundation Internationale for Community Assistance (FINCA) has demonstrated that micro-credit programs can be successful in the extremely difficult economic operating environment of the DRC, and has provided micro-loans to over 35,000 individuals. P.L. 480 resources channeled through the WFP are being effectively utilized in the DRC both to provide relief to IDPs and to rebuild local economies. Beneficiaries of WFP activities totaled 1.6 million in FY 2004. Ongoing USAID activities demonstrate the utility of community-driven approaches in improving livelihoods through mobilization of local resources. These activities have introduced village-level seed production in their respective operating areas. A very promising start has been made in disseminating vetiver grass technology. (Vetiver is a tall grass with an abundant and long (up to ten meters) root system.) Thirty-two hundred women have been engaged in the USAID-funded micro-credit programs. Over 1,000 separated and abandoned children have been reunited with their families and 70% of those have remained home after six months. A total of 13,000 women and girl victims of rape and sexual violence have been assisted since July 2002.

Improving livelihoods is critical to the DRC in successfully completing its transition to stable democratic governance. By the end of the program, USAID will assist in the return of an estimated 20,000 IDPs in Equateur Province and 270,000 in Katanga Province. An additional 30,000 farmers will be primary beneficiaries of disease-resistant cassava varieties in war-damaged parts of the eastern DRC; and disease problems for another primary staple crop, banana plantains, will have been addressed. Hundreds of villages in Bandundu, Equateur, Katanga, Maniema and the North and South Kivu provinces will have proven that substantial economic recovery at the local level is possible through mobilization of community resources.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	660-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,170,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,708,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's program to improve basic education in the Democratic Republic of the Congo seeks to improve access to and quality of basic education, especially for girls, in targeted areas in Equateur, Bandundu, and Bas-Congo Provinces. The basic education project focuses on innovative teacher training, distribution and proper use of school and educational materials, and engaging community participation in primary education. USAID, through the Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP), will complement these activities with scholarships to especially vulnerable girls in the same areas, while continuing to assist girls who received scholarships under the previous program. The AGSP is funded through USAID's Africa Education Initiative.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,170,000 DA). USAID will support a total of 120 primary schools, train 450 teachers and school administrators, and provide materials to 60,000 primary school students. In the first year of the program USAID expects to reach 60 schools, 30,000 students, and 450 teachers. In addition, the AGSP will give scholarships to 10,000 especially vulnerable girls in the same schools where the basic education project will take place, as well as to the 11,000 girls who have already received scholarships under the previous program. As a result, USAID expects to improve quality of basic education, access to education, and retention of 35,000 students in 60 schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (EDC).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,708,000 DA). In FY 2006, USAID plans to support the same number of primary schools and to provide materials to the same number of primary school students as in FY 2005, but to increase the number of teachers and school administrators trained to 540. In addition, the AGSP will give scholarships to 10,000 especially vulnerable girls in the same schools where the basic education project will take place, as well as to the 11,000 girls who have already received scholarships under the previous scholarship program. As a result, USAID expects to improve the quality of basic education, access to education, and retention of 60,000 students in 120 schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED), EDC.

Performance and Results: Eleven thousand, twenty-four primary school girls received scholarships for school year 2003-2004, and to date, 3,592 primary school girls have received scholarships for the 2004-2005 school year. USAID conducted two pilot projects which involved communities in basic education and introduced active pedagogy to teacher trainings. The first pilot project was conducted in Luozi, Bas Congo Province and launched a radio-based training program for teachers designed to improve pedagogical practices and the quality of education materials to increase the capacity of 105 teachers and a number of community members. As a result, teachers can foster a type of learning that supports effective interaction with local development challenges. Use of the radio for teacher training and sending messages promoting the importance of girls' education is taking place in and around the Luozi community. The second pilot project was conducted in Vanga, Bandundu Province, and tested the use of internet-based learning for teachers and community members. In total, 125 teachers have been trained who work in 15 schools and teach an estimated 1,350 primary school students. By FY 2008, USAID expects to have improved basic education (especially for girls) in 240 schools, trained 2,000 teachers, and supported 120,000 students.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Program Title:	Conflict Resolution
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	660-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA; \$960,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID provides technical assistance, training and material assistance in support of community initiatives for the constructive and peaceful return and reintegration of ex-combatants. Employment of ex-combatants in labor-intensive road reconstruction and other community infrastructure rehabilitation projects is a prominent element of the program. These activities are designed in coordination with local communities which share the benefits.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,000,000 DA; \$960,000 ESF). USAID will continue to increase community planning capacity, and dialogue and negotiation for recovery from conditions created by localized conflict and endemic poverty. Training and technical assistance activities in 50 communities will include problem solving and conflict mediation related to: reintegration of ex-combatants; access to community resources; administrative harassment and petty corruption; and political party competition. Sub-grants to local groups will provide material support needed to undertake labor-intensive activities for job creation and community betterment. An estimated 2,000 ex-combatants will benefit. Coordination with the World Bank-supported national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR) program will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue assistance to community groups for problem solving, conflict mediation and facilitation of return of ex-combatants. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's activities are well-received in beneficiary communities, and ex-combatants have begun to be reintegrated. Certification of ex-combatants as truly demobilized was an issue that resulted in some delay of activity implementation but which has now been overcome through coordination with MONUC (the United Nations Observer Mission to the Congo), CONADER (the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) and local government officials. Similarly, an issue of stigmatization of ex-combatants within some communities has been overcome through agreement that jobs created with USAID support be divided equally between ex-combatants and other community members.

Preparatory efforts with local authorities and training of community groups in planning, dialogue and negotiation has proven critical to successful re-integration efforts. Capacity development for project management is equally critical to successful implementation and completion of labor-intensive infrastructure rehabilitation activities.

Lessons learned in the USAID program are being reported to and monitored by CONADER. After long delay, implementation of the national DDR program is finally approaching commencement of field activity. The USAID program will phase out as the national program becomes fully operational. The national program plans to demobilize 150,000 armed militia members. In 2005, through the International Foundation for Education and Self Help, 2,000 ex-combatants are being reintegrated in 50 communities, 4,000 temporary jobs are being created, and the local capacity to mediate conflict will be strengthened in 75 communities, producing a positive impact on over 60,000 residents of these communities. To date,

over 900 ex-combatants have been registered and 400 are currently engaged in reintegration projects. The overall national DDR program, with support from inter alia USAID, will reintegrate 150,000 ex-combatants into society by the end of 2006.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,916	22,404	24,765	20,950
Development Assistance	11,376	12,699	8,152	7,427
Economic Support Fund	4,800	4,971	4,960	5,000
PL 480 Title II	34,578	30,813	1,863	8,000
Total Program Funds	66,670	70,887	39,740	41,377

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
660-001 Health, Agriculture and Conflict Mitigation				
CSH	15,916	0	0	0
DA	11,376	0	0	0
ESF	4,800	0	0	0
660-002 Health				
CSH	0	22,404	22,400	20,950
660-003 Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance				
DA	0	2,850	1,009	1,380
ESF	0	4,000	4,000	4,000
660-004 Livelihoods				
CSH	0	0	2,365	0
DA	0	4,606	3,973	2,339
ESF	0	400	0	0
660-005 Basic Education				
DA	0	3,243	2,170	3,708
660-006 Conflict Resolution				
DA	0	2,000	1,000	0
ESF	0	571	960	1,000

Mission Director,
Robert Hellyer

Eritrea

The Development Challenge: Eritrea is suffering through the fourth straight year of drought as it struggles to revive the economy and restore infrastructure damaged during the 1998-2000 border conflict with Ethiopia. Household coping mechanisms and safety nets have been eroded as a consequence of the drought and the continued military mobilization that deprives tens of thousands of households of able-bodied family members. An estimated 66% of households live below the poverty level. Life expectancy at birth is only 53 years. Key U.S. interests in Eritrea are fostering regional stability, combating terrorism, promoting a democratic system of governance where human rights and religious freedom are respected, providing humanitarian relief, and encouraging economic development.

The USAID Program: The USAID program in Eritrea supports the joint State-USAID strategy. USAID's development strategy in Eritrea (FY 2003-FY 2007) will achieve results in three areas: 1) to improve rural livelihoods through micro-lending; 2) to improve primary health care; and 3) to increase public participation in growth and development through capacity building of grassroots organizations.

To spur rural economic growth and improve rural livelihoods, USAID provides loans, grants, and business consulting services to rural small and medium enterprises. In addition, USAID improves access to safe water, rebuilds key infrastructure in border areas, and helps small-scale farmers to improve their animal husbandry and water management practices.

USAID's health program supports the Ministry of Health in improving child health through vaccinations, and assisting in the improvement of the delivery of maternal and reproductive health services. Following the resolution of the border demarcation, the resulting large-scale demobilization and return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) will endanger progress that has already been achieved by placing additional strain on an already taxed health services sector. As a response, USAID's health program will focus on expanding the Eritreans' demand for primary health care, especially at the community level and improving the quality of primary health services. Additional priorities of the health program include improving the Ministry's capacity for the allocation and management of scarce resources. USAID will also assist the Ministry to improve the quality of HIV/AIDS prevention services and the public's demand for those services.

USAID's capacity-building program continues to enhance the Eritreans' ability to actively participate in their country's growth and development. Activities provide skill-based training to improve access to basic education, enhance access to information through the Internet, improve mobile phone services, assist with social and economic reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants and strengthen community-based organizations. Recent assistance to the University of Asmara, including a new Digital Learning Center for distance learning, includes the provision of 400 desktop computers and computer-related equipment, enabling the networking of four departments. Students now have far greater access to information.

Other Program Elements: In FY 2004, the Eritrea program received funds from USAID's Africa Bureau's Conflict and Peace Building Fund for conflict prevention activities. USAID's basic education program will support activities to improve access to basic education in underserved and minority populations.

USAID provided resources through its Offices of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Food For Peace (FFP) to mitigate the worst impacts of the ongoing drought. USAID funding to Eritrea has been critical for the rehabilitation and the expansion of Eritrea's rural water systems. In addition, this program has improved the livelihoods of many farm families, through the creation of rural water markets and seed fairs. Food aid contributions in FY 2004 helped to sustain approximately 1.9 million Eritreans, roughly 50% of the country's population.

USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) supports two Collaborative Research Support Programs -- The International Sorghum and Millet (INTSORMIL) Collaborative Research and Support and the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) -- which included Eritrea in their joint research programs in FY 2004. In addition, EGAT manages The John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program which awarded Virginia State University \$1.5 million to field volunteers to provide technical

assistance to Eritrean farmers and cooperatives. In Eritrea, the USAID-managed FEWSNET program distributes regular food security bulletins to the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE), bilateral and multilateral donors, NGOs, and others.

Other Donors: The World Bank and the European Union are Eritrea's largest donors, in addition to the United States. Other major bilateral donors, in order of importance are: Italy, the Netherlands, China, Germany, Japan, France, Ireland, and Cuba. The World Bank supports education, health, demobilization, road-building, and the energy sector. The European Union provides humanitarian assistance to war-affected and drought-prone areas, supporting agricultural production, energy, water and sanitation. United Nations (UN) agencies, including the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and the World Health Organization (WHO), support health/nutrition, education, water/sanitation, refugee/IDP/expellee support and resettlement, and a variety of humanitarian programs.

USAID collaborates with the World Bank and the European Commission in responding to needs in the health, education, and agriculture sectors, as well as those of a humanitarian nature. In addition, the Mission works closely with UN agencies (specifically UNICEF and UNAIDS) and WHO, to implement health/nutrition, water/sanitation, and HIV/AIDS activities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Eritrea
Program Title:	Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	661-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$451,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: This objective's goal is to improve rural livelihoods and reduce chronic food insecurity in rural areas through activities that provide credit and technical assistance, and support infrastructure reconstruction. The program has three main components to achieve its goals. Under the first component, USAID's rural enterprise program in Eritrea provides medium-term loans and technical assistance to rural small and medium enterprises, with a particular focus on increasing domestic sales of key agricultural commodities and employment in rural private sector enterprises. Under the second component, the program supports the economic security of vulnerable households through community-based associations that channel household savings into small-scale economic activities. Finally, the third component finances the provision of safe water, sanitation, and small-scale irrigation for vegetable gardens to rural communities, while supporting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the infrastructure, especially water and shelter, in border zones for resettled, internally displaced persons.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$451,000 DA). To help stimulate domestic sales and employment generation of rural small and medium enterprises (SMEs), USAID will add resources to its long-standing program of loan provision and training to rural SMEs. These resources will create approximately 56 new loans, averaging \$8,000 each. This lending activity will generate an estimated \$620,000 in new domestic sales revenue and the creation or retention of about 60 permanent employees by the following year. The activity functions in a direct government-to-government manner and is co-implemented by the parastatal Rural Enterprise Unit (REU) and the state-owned Commercial Bank of Eritrea (CBER).

P.L. 480 Title II food assistance will focus on direct distribution of commodities and activities such as supplementary feeding for children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers in high-risk communities, surveying and monitoring nutritional status, and providing equipment to community health centers. These activities will be implemented by the World Food Program (WFP). P.L. 480 Title II activities will be expanded in FY 2005 to encompass developmental relief programs (DRPs). In addition to the direct distribution of commodities, the DRPs will include activities working in the areas of nutrition, water, hygiene, sanitation, drought early warning, agriculture and fishing. Principal grantees: Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Mercy Corps and Africare.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$500,000 DA). In order to stimulate domestic sales and employment generation of rural SMEs, USAID will add resources to its long-standing program of loan and technical assistance provision to these activities. Approximately 62 new loans, with a projected average loan size of \$8,000 each, will be generated. This lending activity will lead to the generation of \$695,000 in new domestic sales revenue and similar results over each of the remaining years of the loans' five-year terms.

P.L. 480 Title II food assistance will continue along the same lines as in FY 2005, with the World Food Program implementing emergency food aid activities. Principal grantees: same as above.

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, under the water and sanitation small-scale irrigation activities

financed by USAID, CARE International, Catholic Relief Services and Community Habitat Finance formed 11 water/sanitation committees at the community level which provided 42,994 people access to potable water. Since FY 2002, this brings the total number of people assisted through USAID's activities to 166,719. Under the small-scale irrigation and market gardening activity implemented by CARE International, 572 households were able to grow and eat their own vegetables for the first time and another 638 households were taught proper nutrition. Through the livestock development component implemented by Mercy Corps, USAID enabled 2,000 herder families, between 8,000 to 10,000 people, to maintain their animals during the ongoing drought by providing feed and parasiticides. This program enabled USAID to conduct successful feed trials on new types of blended feeds based on halophytes, a family of plants that can be irrigated with seawater.

In FY 2003 and FY 2004, a total of 218 loans worth \$3,888,554 were made to rural SMEs through USAID's lending program implemented with the Commercial Bank of Eritrea. This activity resulted in total sales revenues of \$4,878,014 and total jobs created of 583.

By the end of 2005 USAID will have provided credit and technical assistance to the rural enterprise sector leading to \$2.74 million in sales by small and medium rural enterprises. Also by that date there will be 52 community-level micro-enterprise associations, with a membership of 1,040. In addition, some 55,000 persons will have obtained access to safe water.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Eritrea
Program Title:	Health and HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	661-004
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,300,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$5,200,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's health and HIV/AIDS objective is aimed at increasing the demand for and the quality of priority primary health and HIV/AIDS services and improving the Ministry of Health's capacity to make decisions about the allocation of scarce resources. USAID support is primarily in the form of long-term technical advisors to the Ministry of Health in the areas of behavior change communication, quality assurance, health systems strengthening, voluntary counseling and testing, home-based care, monitoring and evaluation, HIV prevention and treatment, and malaria.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$600,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical advisors and training to improve the quality of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) and the treatment and management of neonatal emergencies in health facilities at both the central and zoba (provincial) levels. USAID will strengthen the continuum of care for child health services through the development of a strategy with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide these essential services at the community level and by strengthening the referral system and improving the quality of care provided in referral hospitals. USAID provides technical consultants and training to the MOH for all the above components. Principal contractors: University Research Corporation (prime) and Abt Associates (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$600,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical advisors and training to improve the treatment and management of obstetric and neonatal emergencies in health facilities at both the central and zoba levels. USAID will strengthen the continuum of care for maternal health services through the development of a strategy with the MOH to provide these essential services at the community level and by strengthening the referral system and improving the quality of care provided in referral hospitals. USAID provides technical consultants and training for this component. Principal contractors: Same as above.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$500,000 CSH). Technical advisors and training will be provided to strengthen health communications, the health information system, the pharmaceutical logistics system, and financial management systems. In addition, training will be provided to ensure the use of data being collected in planning for future MOH program activities. USAID will also help establish a partnership to support the School of Medicine. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above, plus American International Health Alliance.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical consultants and training to strengthen local capacity in the areas of strategic planning, monitoring and evaluation, voluntary counseling and testing, home-based care, sexually transmitted infections (STI) treatment and prevention, and HIV clinical care and treatment. USAID will support training and quality improvements in the above areas. In addition, USAID's support will leverage other donor funds, such as the World Bank HAMSET Project and the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis (TB) and Malaria. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (prime), Program for Applied Technology in Health (sub), Population Services International (prime).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will support training and provide consultants for reproductive health services provision. USAID will also support the strengthening of a logistics management system to ensure the consistent supply of reproductive health commodities. Principal contractors and grantees: University Research Corporation (prime) and Abt Associates (sub).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$800,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide full-time staff to support the National Malaria Control Program to further reduce malaria morbidity and mortality and to establish the long-term systems and resources that will enable Eritrea to sustain its control over malaria in an efficient, cost-effective and sustainable manner. USAID will also provide support for preparing the 2005-2009 five-year plans for Roll Back Malaria. Principal contractors and grantees: Research Triangle Institute.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$650,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical advisors to the MOH at both the central and zoba levels to improve the continuum of care and the quality of care from the community to the hospital levels. Principal contractors/grantees: University Research Corporation (prime) and Abt Associates (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$650,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical advisors to improve the quality of and demand for key maternal health services. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will develop and strengthen the necessary health systems to improve the use of scarce human, pharmaceutical and financial resources. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as above.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,300,000 CSH). USAID will support training and consulting services to improve the quality of HIV/AIDS services. USAID will expand its support to improving the clinical care and use of antiretroviral medications (ARVs) for people living with HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (prime), Program for Applied Technology in Health (sub), Population Services International (prime).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will support training and technical advice for improving the use of birth spacing services in Eritrea. Principal contractors and grantees: University Research Corporation (prime) and Abt Associates (sub).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$600,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide full-time staff to support the National Malaria Control Program in order to sustain improvements made in the treatment and prevention of malaria. Principal contractors and grantees: Research Triangle Institute (prime).

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID's support to the Eritrean health sector over the past five years has contributed to decreasing morbidity due to malaria by 86.5% and mortality due to malaria by 85%. Substantial improvements in immunization coverage and an apparent stabilization of HIV prevalence has also occurred through USAID support. Support in FY 2004 has contributed to maintaining these achievements and addressing leading childhood killers - malaria, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections - by increasing the use of child health and malaria services. Continued USAID involvement in this sector will mean that, by FY 2008, 82% of children 12-23 months old will receive the DPT-3 immunization by their first birthday, 37% of births will be attended by trained health personnel, 90% of households in target areas will own two or more insecticide treated bed nets, and other health indicators will continue to improve.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Eritrea
Program Title:	Developing Human and Institutional Capacity
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	661-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$600,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$281,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: This program provides training, consulting services and limited commodities to develop the human and institutional capacity of selected Eritrean government and non-governmental organizations. The majority of programmatic opportunities involve training individuals in different sectors to help them assume leadership roles in their respective institutions, ministry departments, universities, local governments, local non-governmental organizations, as well as undertaking income generating activities, such as agricultural and livestock production, and small-scale trading.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$600,000 DA). USAID will support the Government of the State of Eritrea's (GSE) Basic Education Strategy through one or more of the following identified priority activities: curriculum development, teacher training, procurement and distribution of textbooks, and improved access to information and communication technology. Support of these activities will improve overall access and quality of basic education as well as expand access for girls, women and underserved populations. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$281,000 DA). USAID may expand its training, technical consulting services and small grants activities to improve the ability of local community-based organizations to undertake activities such as community-based water and sanitation management. Principal contractors and grantees: Mercy Corps, International.

Performance and Results: Activities under this Strategic Objective trained a total of 1,170 Eritreans in various fields including leadership development, water resources management, accounting, and computing and information technology in order to support Eritrea's incipient grass-roots civil society through the formation and training of 136 community-based organizations that work in areas such as micro-enterprise development and water and sanitation management. This program also assisted the Ministry of Education to develop a new national education curriculum and materials. USAID aided the Ministry to launch the curriculum in 2004. Another activity supported by USAID was the Government of the State of Eritrea's preparation of the government-owned telecommunications service, EriTel, for privatization. This program also supported six long-term academic trainees who returned to Eritrea with advanced degrees in political science, law, archeology, and anthropology; they are currently teaching full time at the University of Asmara. Four other long-term academic trainees completed advanced degree programs and are now working in their respective ministries: Ministry of National Development, Ministry of Tourism, and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In FY 2004, the following major results were achieved as a result of activities sponsored by USAID. EriTel and the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MoTC) rolled out a country-wide cellular telephone network with technical assistance from USAID and investment from an international mobile service operator. EriTel and MoTC have tripled the country's internet bandwidth with technical assistance from USAID, providing citizens with increased access to information otherwise unavailable in Eritrea's underdeveloped media environment. Finally, USAID doubled the University of Asmara's computer technology capacity when it arranged for the delivery and installation of 400 desktop computers, 15 laptops, and 10 servers.

By the end of 2005, USAID will have supported skill building of individual Eritreans in selected sectors; strengthened institutions, including ministries and the only university; and improved citizens' access to information.

Eritrea PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	5,600	5,000	5,300	5,200
Development Assistance	4,560	1,739	1,051	781
Economic Support Fund	700	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	65,160	64,584	35,328	13,137
Total Program Funds	76,020	71,323	41,679	19,118

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
661-002 Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership				
DA	2,613	639	451	500
ESF	700	0	0	0
661-004 Health and HIV/AIDS				
CSH	5,600	5,000	5,300	5,200
661-006 Developing Human and Institutional Capacity				
DA	1,947	1,100	600	281

Mission Director,
Jatinder Cheema

Ethiopia

The Development Challenge: Ethiopia remains one of the poorest countries in the world - it ranks 170 out of 177 countries on the 2004 Human Development Index. Ethiopia has an annual per capita income of around \$100 (less than one-fourth of the sub-Saharan average). Ethiopia has the poorest human development indicators in the world with more than three-quarters of the population living on less than \$1 per day. Despite the 2004 recovery year from the serious drought of 2002-2003, by the end of the calendar year another food emergency began, the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) has requested emergency assistance for 7.2 million people in 2005. Although above the population growth rate, the average 4.5% increase in gross domestic product over the last five years remains below the rate required to achieve the Millennium Development Goal to halve the number of Ethiopians living in poverty by the year 2015. The poverty and vulnerability of Ethiopia's people is also reflected in the inadequate health and education systems and poor access to basic services. Family planning services are under-utilized and under-developed, and the population growth rate of 2.67% is high. HIV/AIDS remains a growing problem. USAID contributes directly to the achievement of U.S. Government (USG) objectives in Ethiopia, as outlined in the State Department/USAID Joint Strategic Plan. U.S. national interests in Ethiopia include counterterrorism, economic prosperity and security, democracy and human rights, and regional stability. Ethiopia is of strategic importance to the United States because of its geographic position, and therefore acts as the linchpin to stability in the Horn of Africa and the Global War on Terrorism. As one of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), Ethiopia is benefiting from the HIPC Initiative. An agreement has been signed to forgive all debt (\$71.4 million) owed to the US Government.

The USAID Program: USAID revised its current strategy in mid-FY 2004 in response to the shortening cycle of crises, the HIV/AIDS pandemic, and the need to invest more in economic growth and policy reform. The Program Data Sheets describe the four strategic objectives and the program support objective in the current portfolio for which USAID requests funds in FY 2005 and FY 2006. These will help the GOE to develop the capacity to manage through shocks, such as the recent food emergency; increase human capacity and social resiliency (e.g., through improved family health, reducing and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS, and enhancing quality and equity in education); increase the capacity for good governance, including mechanisms to reduce local level conflict; increase market-led economic growth and resiliency; and better coordinate knowledge and analysis to inform the foregoing programs. USAID has increased the focus on decentralization by providing support to community development in the areas of health and education. An expenditure management and control reform program has helped the GOE devolve sound budget planning, budgeting, and accounting. Fiscal year 2005 funds will support ongoing interventions and implement new community activities with the private sector and policy reform partners at both the national and regional levels. Funding will enhance support to the largely pastoralist and Muslim-populated border regions. For FY 2006, Ethiopia will receive Transition Initiative (TI) funding, which will continue or expand efforts in more of these areas. The primary objective for the use of TI resources is to increase stability and improve performance through reform and capacity development. In addition to TI funds, Ethiopia also will receive funds from Child Survival and Health (CSH) and Economic Support Fund (ESF).

Other Program Elements: In addition to the resources requested in the Program Data Sheets, USAID provides centrally managed support for activities related to health service planning, training, delivery, and reporting; and an expanded program of immunization (EPI), HIV/AIDS, and the control of diarrheal disease. Central funds also support increased family planning services, and the Primary Providers in Reproductive Health (PRIME II) Initiative for activities related to post-partum hemorrhage, safe motherhood, and the abandonment of harmful traditional practices. USAID's Bureau for Africa's Conflict Fund (\$1.34 million in FY 2003) and USAID's Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation funds (\$250,000 in FY 2004) support local and federal level conflict mitigation and management activities. P.L. 480 funds were used to strengthen rural extension services, improve watershed management, and diversify household income. Through its Global Development Alliance, USAID supports the Millennium Water Alliance, a public-private partnership to expand access to clean water and sanitation in rural Ethiopia, and to establish alternative learning centers. In addition, USAID is participating in information and communications technology (ICT) development by facilitating interaction between the U.S.-based National Telecommunications Cooperatives Association and relevant Ethiopian agencies on how to

proceed with the development of ICT cooperatives.

Ethiopia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

Other Donors: Most donors in Ethiopia are engaged in growth activities, human development and reducing vulnerability, in line with the GOE's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP). In order of levels of assistance, the leading bilateral donors for the last five years have been the United States, Japan, Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. The leading multilateral donors are the World Bank, the European Union (EU), the African Development Bank Group, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and United Nations (UN) agencies. Lending institutions are combining grants and soft loans, as Ethiopia has reached the completion point of the HIPC Initiative. Multinational lenders continue to invest heavily in infrastructure development, such as roads. The U.S. Government remains the leading humanitarian assistance donor, followed by the EU, and participates actively in almost all thematic donor working groups. USAID chairs the health sector working group and serves on the executive committee of the Development Assistance Group. USAID actively collaborates with other donors on activities that facilitate monitoring and implementation of the SDPRP and poverty analysis. USAID also mobilized other donors to join in funding the Ethiopia Strategy Support Program, guided by the International Food Policy Research Institute, to improve the information and analyses for policy dialogue and reforms.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Anticipate and Manage Shocks
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	663-013
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH; \$1,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's program to improve the capacity of the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to anticipate and manage shocks through improved emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation and response is central to the famine prevention strategy. USAID will support the GOE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) to strengthen its capacity to respond to crises in a rapid, integrated and coordinated manner. This strategic objective (SO) integrates closely with USAID programs to increase human capacity and social resiliency by monitoring disease outbreaks. The SO also increases market-led economic growth and resiliency by providing early warning indicators of climatic shocks that affect food security and agricultural productivity. The livelihood baseline development work that is supported under this SO will also contribute to improved targeting and the safety net program design. The SO builds, in part, on activities to mitigate the effects of disaster.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$1,000,000 DA; \$500,000 CSH). As the GOE's primary emergency management agency, the DPPC requires a fully integrated early warning system in order to mobilize appropriate and timely responses to mitigate or address shocks. An improved emergency assessment approach that can detect changes in economic or social (health and nutrition) status is the first step toward anticipating or responding to crises on an appropriate scale. In FY 2005, USAID will support the GOE and regional core teams to undertake a livelihoods baseline study in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region (SNNPR). USAID will fund GOE staff training on early warning systems to strengthen the capacity and capabilities of the DPPC, the principal grantee for this and all other activities under this SO.

The federal DPPC must be interconnected with its regional DPPC counterparts to reduce information bottlenecks and better communicate local level early warning data in real-time. To this end, USAID will continue to support the regional connectivity initiative developed by the DPPC early warning department's information management service. USAID will contribute to the development of a networked "vulnerability database" that compiles key indicators describing a particular district's health, agriculture and vulnerability situation for monitoring purposes. USAID is also funding the purchase of equipment required to strengthen the DPPC's physical capacity to respond to unpredictable emergencies. USAID will improve local emergency management skills through short-term trainings in disaster management and provide crisis responders' courses for senior government staff who are involved in the GOE's response capacity.

In order to improve the participation, coordination and engagement of other parts of government in crisis response activities, a priority for 2005 will be USAID's continued support to the contingency planning process involving all line agencies and key donors. Through training, the process will continue to emphasize a bottom-up approach from the regional and federal levels of the GOE.

Selected crisis management policies will be reformed and implemented. The DPPC's existing 1993 National Policy on Disaster Prevention Management lacks clarity in distinguishing between predictable and unpredictable shocks, and the relationship between DPPC and the newly created Food Security Department is vague. USAID will fund technical assistance to revise the existing policy for clarity and role definition of key GOE players. Through USAID support, multiple stakeholders will be involved in a

transparent review process that builds on lessons learned from recent evaluations. Other government agencies (water, health and agriculture) will be supported to institutionalize their own emergency response capacity.

FY 2006 Program: In addition to the amounts shown below, USAID intends to use \$1 million of Transition Initiatives funds to support the following activities and objectives.

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue supporting the GOE and regional livelihoods core teams to undertake a livelihoods baseline study in Tigray and other parts of Ethiopia. USAID will fund training of GOE staff in early warning systems to strengthen the capacity and capabilities of the DPPC. USAID will also continue to support the implementation of a networked “vulnerability database” that indexes district-level information in the DPPC Information Center.

Contingency planning will continue to be pushed to lower administrative levels, consistent with the policy of the government to decentralize decision-making to the woreda (district) level. USAID will continue to monitor the policy implementation process, supporting appropriate remedial actions as required, and supporting the publication and dissemination of the policy. Lessons learned from the regional connectivity pilot exercise will be incorporated into an expanded and scaled-up initiative to include other regions and woredas, with the eventual aim of interconnecting all 262 emergency-prone woredas into a single system.

To improve the GOE and its partners’ response capacity, USAID plans to fund the purchase of more non-food contingency stock items and equipment required to strengthen the physical capacity to respond to unpredictable emergencies. This funding may include pre-positioning equipment needed to respond to flash floods that occur frequently in the Afar and Gambella Regions. USAID will continue to fund training for staff at all levels, which will contribute toward improving the GOE’s integrated emergency response capacity and coordination ability.

Performance and Results: This is a new SO that builds on the previous SO: “Mitigate the Effects of Disaster.” USAID support to the GOE to improve its capacity to anticipate and manage shocks yielded several key achievements that saved thousands of lives in the two most recent droughts that occurred almost back-to-back. Timely warning ensured a rapid and robust delivery of food, health, agriculture and water assistance that prevented further asset depletion. Improved contingency planning included identifying and meeting health, water, and agricultural emergency needs, and involved donors and government stakeholders, who anticipated emergency needs well before they peaked. USAID’s policy work with the GOE enabled a reform of the emergency response system in Ethiopia to differentiate between both acute and chronic food insecure populations, which allowed for more effective and appropriate targeting of assistance to each group.

The successful completion of this SO will enable the GOE’s DPPC and the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureaus to improve their ability to plan for and respond to emergencies. Livelihood approaches to understand needs will be the basis for assessments at the national level and will result in improved targeting, management of unpredictable emergency shocks and improved programming of resources.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Human Capacity
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	663-014
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$19,790,000 CSH; \$10,567,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$19,890,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID is a leading donor in assisting the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to address challenges to the health and education sectors. The strategic objective, "Human Capacity and Social Resiliency Increased," will direct lessons learned, combine HIV/AIDS programs, and promote stronger emergency preparedness to address the root causes of mortality and morbidity during famine. USAID plans to reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS, prevent and control major infectious diseases, improve child and maternal health and nutrition, reduce unintended pregnancies and improve healthy reproductive behavior, strengthen health systems, and improve basic education quality.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,700,000 CSH). Supported by a public-private alliance, the insecticide-treated bednets program will sell 20,000 nets, expand to a national commercial program, and initiate a subsidized component. A new private sector program will provide technical assistance to workplace and community health networks to ensure access to the prevention, care and treatment of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) at 40 to 60 businesses with over 500 employees each. USAID will help the GOE implement its Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) program. The national Integrated Disease Surveillance System will be strengthened and implemented. USAID will fund immunization days to help Ethiopia reach polio-free status by the year 2006. Millennium Water Alliance activities will continue to provide access to safe water and sanitation. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED), the World Health Organization, and others.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,560,000 CSH). Immunizations, Vitamin A supplementation, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding, and other key interventions will be expanded. Community links between health, education, water, and sanitation will be made. Initial work on strengthening the drug system will begin. Training for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses will be completed and Community Health Promoters Initiatives will be expanded. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow International (JSI), Pathfinder International (PI), Abt Associates, and others.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,530,000 CSH). USAID will expand reproductive health services to all rural areas of targeted regions by providing health staff with increased technical capacity. The Essential Nutrition Actions Program will be incorporated into the community-based distribution curriculum for health volunteers. Principal contractors and grantees: PI, AED, and Johns Hopkins University.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$8,600,000 CSH). Family planning, training and services, and combating harmful traditional practices will be expanded to the rural areas. A Global Development Alliance activity will strengthen logistics for all health commodities. Principal contractors and grantees: PI, The Futures Group, and JSI.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,400,000 CSH). Through the Health Management Information System

(HMIS), health sector reform and public health colleges will be strengthened; HMIS and health sector reform will be extended. USAID will continue to support new healthcare financing policies and Ethiopia's Health Sector Development Program. Principal contractors and grantees: JSI, The Carter Center, and others.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$10,567,000 DA). USAID will strengthen 20 Teacher Education Institutions, training 12,000 teachers, 1,200 school principals, and regional and woreda education personnel. Outreach will be used to train 2,000 teachers. Grades one to four will receive 10,000 supplementary reading materials. Capacity development infrastructure and student incentive programs will benefit 3,700 schools. Equitable education services will promote adult functional literacy and establish and strengthen 43 alternative basic education centers for disadvantaged and pastoralist children. Principal contractors and grantees: AED, World Learning Inc., and others.

FY 2006 Program: In addition to the amounts shown below, USAID intends to use \$7,860,000 of Transition Initiatives funds to support the following activities and objectives.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$3,300,000 CSH). USAID will continue the public-private alliance-sponsored insecticide-treated bednets activity and will assist GOE's Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. Same implementers as above.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,560,000 CSH). Improve exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding. Immunization, Vitamin A supplementation, and integrated childhood illnesses for children under five will be expanded. USAID will continue community links in health, education, water, and sanitation. Principal grantees: AED, Ethiopian Regional Health Bureaus.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,530,000 CSH). Maternal nutrition will be improved. Pregnant women will receive Vitamin A supplementation and insecticide-treated bednets. Principal grantees: AED and Ethiopian Regional Health Bureaus.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$9,100,000 CSH). High impact interventions in family planning will continue as services expand further into rural areas. Full implementation of a family planning logistics system and a national community-based reproductive health system will begin. Principal grantees: PI and JSI. All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,400,000 CSH). Support will continue for the HMIS, the Health Sector Reform, and public health colleges. Same implementers as above.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education. Support will be provided to 20 Teacher Education Institutions, training 12,000 teachers and 1,200 school principals, regional, and woreda education personnel. Outreach will be used to train 3,800 teachers. Grades five to eight will receive 10,000 supplementary educational materials. Interactive radio instruction will reach 7,000 schools in pastoral areas. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: Commercially available insecticide-treated bednets, vaccination campaigns and nutrition training improved child and maternal health. Family planning services availability increased contraceptive prevalence rates. A national contraceptive forecast was completed to guide the implementation of Ethiopia's population policy. Thousands of teachers received training. New curricula and distance learning programs were developed. Thousands of students received educational materials. By the end of this strategy, USAID will have demonstrated improvement in the capacity of communities and the GOE's health and education systems to prepare for and mitigate the impact of social and environmental crisis, and positive empirical change in key social indicators that measure human capacity.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Governance Capacity
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	663-015
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA; \$4,460,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$871,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's program to increase the capacity for good governance includes training and technical assistance to strengthen and support community-based reconciliation efforts, conflict early warning and response mechanisms, free and fair elections, civil society, and local democratic government and decentralization. The development hypothesis underlying this strategic objective (SO) is that improved governance will play a pivotal role in addressing famine vulnerability, hunger, and poverty in Ethiopia.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,000,000 ESF; \$871,000 prior year ESF). USAID will support several infrastructural, knowledge transfer, and capacity building interventions in Gambella and the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to selected civil society organizations (CSOs), as well as to regional and local governments, to build capacity to manage conflict and encourage collaboration. As part of establishing trust in the peace process, this intervention will fund the rehabilitation of damaged health facilities and schools, and the purchase of school materials that were looted during the conflict. Principal grantees: Ethiopian Ministry of Federal Affairs, Pact, and others to be determined.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will support capacity building for early warning and response mechanisms. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to regional and local governments, community leaders, NGOs, and community-based organizations in the conflict-prone Gambella and SNNPR regions. USAID support will build capacities to monitor, report, and manage potential conflicts, and to facilitate collaboration between local leaders. Principal grantees: Pact and others to be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,000,000 DA; \$760,000 ESF). USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity of the public finance management system to manage public financial transactions, improve the capacity of public sector managers to use information about financial transactions, and improve planning of the public sector on the platform of better accounting, financial management, and control systems. USAID will support budget and accounts reform in four regions and two city administrations. Principal grantee: Harvard University.

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$750,000 ESF). USAID will provide training and technical assistance in support of the 2005 national and the 2006 regional and local elections. Support to CSOs will ensure increased civic and voter awareness. Support will be provided to the National Elections Board to increase capacity in civic and voter education, information technology, electoral logistics, and media and public affairs through a multi-donor pool under the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). Women's participation, both as candidates and as voters, will be a critical component of USAID-supported activities. Principal grantees: Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS) and UNDP.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID-funded training, technical assistance, and sub-grant activities will build the capacity of CSOs for constituent advocacy and conflict mediation and resolution.

USAID will also provide support to CSOs through its activities supporting early warning and response mechanisms, and free and fair elections. Principal grantees: to be determined.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$450,000 ESF). USAID will support activities that address child labor and servitude, focusing on incentives for school-age children to remain in school. USAID will also provide training and employment skills for women to encourage Ethiopia-based employment, and will expand its Trafficking in Persons activities to focus on women's rights with regard to awareness on the risks of foreign employment and guidance on their basic human rights. Counseling in person and via a newly established 24-hour hotline, as well as public awareness campaigns, will help women make better informed choices about employment or otherwise emigrating abroad. USAID support will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of CSOs to address trafficking. Principal grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: In addition to the amounts shown below, USAID intends to use \$1 million of Transition Initiatives funds to support the following activities and objectives.

Improve Community-Based Reconciliation Efforts (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance to regional and local governments, community leaders, and CSOs to monitor, report, and manage conflict. USAID will support increased collaboration between local leaders in order to maintain relative peace and stability in conflict-prone pastoral regions. Same implementers as above.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$500,000 ESF). USAID, in partnership with regional and local governments, community leaders, and CSOs, will continue to support capacity building to strengthen early warning and response mechanisms. USAID support will build stakeholder capacity to identify, report, and manage conflict, and facilitate collaboration between local leaders in conflict-prone regions. Same implementers as above.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$750,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support activities to strengthen the capacity of the public finance management system to manage public financial transactions, improve the capacity of public sector managers to use information about financial transactions, and improve planning of the public sector on the platform of better accounting, financial management, and control systems. This effort will reinforce other donors' budget support efficacy. Same implementers as above.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,750,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the strengthening of CSOs. USAID-funded training, technical assistance, and sub-grant activities will build CSO capacity for advocacy and interest articulation and conflict mediation and resolution. Civil society strengthening will also be supported under the early warning and response mechanisms and free and fair elections components. Same implementers as above.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons (\$500,000 ESF). USAID will continue with its Trafficking in Persons (TIPs) activities that focus on encouraging girls to remain in school and on women's rights with regard to awareness on the risks of foreign employment and guidance on their basic human rights. USAID support will also contribute to strengthening the capacity of CSOs and developing their ability to effectively advocate for their constituencies. Principal grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's activities have directly contributed to progress in addressing conflict, electoral accountability, and decentralized governance. Budgeting, budget planning, and accounting in federal, regional and sub-regional governments were also strengthened to facilitate the Ethiopian Government's decentralization process, ultimately enabling local governments to better manage their economic, political and social affairs. Elections support and civil society strengthening will increase voter awareness, improve the skills of Ethiopian election observers, and increase civil society participation. By this SO's end, Ethiopians will have developed the skills and capacities to address, manage, and resolve conflict. Civil society will be strengthened and will be actively engaged in conflict resolution and the political process. Governance will be strengthened and decentralization will contribute to more effective service delivery and identification of local interests.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	663-016
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$17,633,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: This strategic objective (SO) focuses on accelerated, agricultural-based, economic growth as a critical pathway to preventing famine in Ethiopia by improving economic policy and governance, increasing market-led private sector growth and agricultural productivity, protecting and increasing the assets and livelihoods of the poor, and, where necessary, providing emergency assistance. By improving their economic and household livelihoods circumstances, Ethiopians will be better able to manage through shocks and effectively tackle the root causes of poverty, food insecurity, and famine vulnerability.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$3,526,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). Programs will build institutional capacity, conduct research and analysis, and support stakeholder dialogue and related activities to improve agriculture and rural development and policy/investment decision-making, advance Ethiopia's accession to the World Trade Organization, and enhance land tenure security for farmers through selected improvements to land administration. A new arid lands pastoral development program will include efforts at influencing policies on disease control, livestock marketing, and community animal health service delivery. Principal contractors and grantees: International Food Policy Research Institute, Booz-Allen Hamilton, Associates in Rural Development, and others to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$7,935,000 DA). USAID will continue to support cooperative development in Ethiopia. USAID will also continue to provide technical support and rural lending by transferring \$1,000,000 to the Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantees for agricultural producers, pastoralists, and agricultural enterprises, and develop output markets for the targeted agricultural sectors of coffee, horticulture, food grains, and livestock products. DCA loan guarantees for rural credit will also be expanded and broadened into small enterprise lending, potentially adding one additional private bank. A pastoralist development program will improve the productivity and marketing of cattle, sheep and goats in certain remote, arid areas of the country. Principal contractors and grantees: two Ethiopian private banks, ACDI/VOCA, Development Alternatives Inc., Save the Children-US, and others.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$6,172,000 DA). In Amhara Region, new programs are being launched in small-scale irrigation, land and watershed management, seeds and fertilizer input market systems development, and technology transfer (production, post-harvest storage, and processing). Principal contractors and grantees: Virginia Tech University, International Water Management Institute, International Fertilizer Development Center, and Cornell University.

FY 2006 Program: In addition to the amounts shown below, USAID intends to use \$14,840,000 of Transition Initiatives funds to support the following activities and objectives.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$500,000 ESF). Continued support will go to agricultural sector policy/investment planning, land tenure security, WTO accession, and animal health and livestock marketing regulations that promote private sector involvement. Same implementers as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth. Continued financial and technical support will be provided to small rural enterprises, agricultural cooperatives and agribusinesses, and output market systems for targeted sectors. Support for pastoralist/agro-pastoralist economies will continue, and a new dairy development program, currently being designed, will begin implementation. Same implementers as above, with new implementers to be determined for selected components.

Increase Agricultural Productivity. USAID plans to continue to support land use management, small-scale irrigation, community watershed management, and the development and dissemination of improved agricultural technologies in production, post-harvesting, and processing. Same implementers as above, with new implementers to be determined for selected components.

Performance and Results: USAID-funded activities in 2004 yielded several important gains in agricultural productivity and marketing, natural resources management, and the transition from relief to development. Some of the most impressive gains have been made with cooperative formation and expansion, with farmers organizing themselves into saving and credit cooperatives and cooperatives contributing substantially to input supply and output marketing for their members and other farmers. Successful animal health interventions have been undertaken in the arid pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of the country, teaching local animal health workers to treat livestock diseases. Well-targeted relief programming has distributed food, seeds, and livestock, as well as conserved both soil and water, to protect farmers' assets and help them recover more quickly after disasters.

At the completion of this SO, the number of people requiring food aid will have been reduced and their incomes will have been raised through new and diverse income earning strategies, taking one million people off the list of the chronically vulnerable. Private sector investment and sustainable agricultural productivity will have increased, coupled with a rise in the marketing of selected agricultural commodities. Women will have a greater role in the formal economic sector, and more control over their economic assets. Ethiopian federal and regional policies to increase productivity and trade will be reformed and implemented.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Knowledge Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	663-017
Status:	Program Support Objective
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$200,000 CSH; \$300,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$200,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's portfolio includes a new Program Support Objective (PSO), "Knowledge Management Coordinated and Institutionalized," in recognition that improved information analyses and dissemination will help Ethiopian policy makers make better-informed decisions. This will also facilitate USAID's goal to help the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) lay a solid foundation for reducing the country's vulnerability to famine, hunger, and poverty. USAID aims to improve overall economic policy and governance through activities that support good knowledge management - monitoring and evaluation, organizing and disseminating institutional knowledge, studies and research - to provide the GOE's Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program (SDPRP) with the analytical underpinnings of sound policy development and strategic planning. The program will support local think-tanks to play a greater role in the policy analysis and reform process. The intent is not just to provide better analyses, but to institutionalize the widespread sharing of knowledge and the practice of using analyses for decision making, as well as help USAID use knowledge management to make better operational decisions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$200,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). The second stage of the GOE's Household Income and Expenditure (HICE) survey will be completed. USAID will work with other stakeholders to ensure sound analyses and wide dissemination of results. USAID, in concert with other donors, will also work to ensure that the Citizen Report Cards survey, which tracks the effectiveness of delivery of government services, receives wide dissemination. In addition, USAID will assist the GOE with improving the SDPRP, as well as the national health and education sector development programs.

USAID will launch a small grants program to assist local think-tanks to play a greater role in the policy analysis and reform process. USAID will continue working with the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to map all USAID interventions for greater program synergies. IFPRI's main focus will continue to be the policy reform agenda under strategic objective (SO) 13, "Capacity to Manage through Shocks Increased," and SO 16, "Market-Led Economic Growth and Resiliency Increased." Principal contractors and grantees: United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Ethiopian Central Statistical Authority, Ethiopian Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, the Poverty Action Network of Ethiopia and its member NGOs, and IFPRI.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$100,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the extension of rural access to telephone and internet services through local cooperatives. Principal grantee: U.S. National Telecommunications Cooperative Association.

FY 2006 Program: In addition to the amounts shown below, USAID intends to use \$300,000 of Transition Initiatives funds to support the following activities and objectives.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$200,000 CSH). USAID will continue support to the GOE and NGO bodies involved in monitoring and evaluation, and lessons learned from the implementation of the SDPRP. Program support to other parts of the USAID strategy for policy dialogues and reform will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: as above, although new partnerships may emerge.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure. USAID will continue to support activities to expand access to internet and telecommunications through the private sector and cooperatives. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: USAID collaborates with other donors, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), to support the monitoring and evaluation of the GOE's SDPRP. USAID's funds enabled the GOE to undertake the first stage of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey 2004-2005, which details poverty in Ethiopia, and the completion of the Welfare Monitoring Survey, which addresses poverty and the ability to cope with shocks. USAID also supported a Citizen Report Cards Survey by the Poverty Action Network for Ethiopia, an umbrella organization for local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which tracks the effectiveness of delivery of government services, and a project in two pilot woredas (districts) to increase local elders' involvement in local decision making.

The successful completion of this PSO will monitor and provide feedback on the effectiveness of the GOE's SDPRP, as well as better knowledge management to enable a wide range of donors, research institutes, think tanks, and local and international NGOs to organize and share information on a wide range of effective relief and economic and social development interventions. The program will have provided knowledge management support throughout the USAID portfolio; in particular, to underpin policy analyses and dialogue with the GOE.

Ethiopia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	30,752	33,600	20,490	20,590
Development Assistance	19,686	16,901	30,500	0
Development Credit Authority	0	1,525	0	0
Economic Support Fund	3,050	3,971	4,960	5,000
International Disaster Assistance	0	19,882	0	0
PL 480 Title II	347,252	271,024	50,332	22,027
Transition Initiatives	0	0	0	25,000
Total Program Funds	400,740	346,903	106,282	72,617

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
663-007 Food Security				
CSH	800	0	0	0
DA	4,518	2,817	0	0
ESF	300	0	0	0
663-008 Essential Services for Health				
CSH	28,467	16,150	0	0
DA	230	0	0	0
ESF	2,000	0	0	0
663-009 Basic Education				
CSH	400	0	0	0
DA	10,360	707	0	0
663-010 Democracy and Governance				
DA	956	150	0	0
ESF	50	0	0	0
663-011 Mitigate the Effects of Disaster				
CSH	735	400	0	0
DA	2,671	635	0	0
ESF	700	0	0	0
663-012 Southern Tier Initiative				
CSH	350	0	0	0
DA	951	0	0	0
663-013 Anticipate and Manage Shocks				
CSH	0	588	500	500
DA	0	505	1,000	0
663-014 Human Capacity				
CSH	0	16,262	19,790	19,890
DA	0	9,738	10,567	0
663-015 Governance Capacity				
DA	0	0	1,000	0
ESF	0	2,871	4,460	4,500

Strategic Objective / Account	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
663-016 Economic Growth				

DA	0	2,049	17,633	0
DCA	0	1,525	0	0
ESF	0	1,100	500	500
IDA	0	19,882	0	0
663-017 Knowledge Management				
CSH	0	200	200	200
DA	0	300	300	0

Mission Director,
William Hammink

Ghana

The Development Challenge: Ghana continues to move forward as a progressive, democratic state. The Government of Ghana (GOG), along with civil society and the private sector, is completing the first phase of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) 2002-2004 and is in the process of developing a new phase for the next three years. In FY 2004, Ghana was declared one of 16 countries eligible to apply for funds from the U.S. Government's (USG's) Millennium Challenge Account. The incumbent party (winner of the 2004 election) had as its platform to meet the United Nations' Development Goals of the Millennium through implementation of Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS). With the successful election, the government now has the mandate to continue moving forward with the implementation of GPRS.

Economically, Ghana has made advances over the past year. The Gross Domestic Product is calculated to have grown by 5% in 2004 and the value of exports has increased by 11%. Inflation has declined significantly, but is expected to rise to 20% by year's end. Government debt has dropped 13% and Ghana reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country completion point in June 2004. This progress is helping to reduce general poverty, down 20% in the last two decades.

Ghana still faces major challenges in certain key areas. An estimated 40% of its population of approximately 21 million still has a per capita income of less than \$1 per day and unemployment remains high. Under-five mortality increased slightly over the last five years (according to the 2003 Demographic and Health Survey), increasing from 108 per 1,000 in 1997 to 111 per 1,000 in 2003. While use of family planning methods has increased to 25% nationwide, the total fertility rate (children per woman) has only improved marginally, from 4.6 in 1997 to 4.4 in 2003. On the education front, while USAID-supported schools have made good progress on attendance and performance, nationwide the primary school drop-out rate appears static at 9% and grade level competency in reading and math remains extremely low. While Ghana can certainly be categorized as a democratic nation, devolution of certain responsibilities from the national to the regional and district levels has been slow and District Assemblies' institutional capacity has grown only marginally. The Parliament is still struggling to fulfill its check-and-balance role vis a vis the executive branch. All of these challenges are areas in which USAID is focusing its assistance efforts.

The USAID Program: The U.S. Government and USAID continue to have a solid, positive relationship with the GOG, private sector, civil society, and the people of Ghana. Many activities are implemented in partnership with the Ghanaian private sector and local, non-governmental organizations. While many donors are shifting more assistance to direct GOG budget support, it is still recognized that USAID's development approach, emphasizing technical assistance and training, is effective and relevant. USAID's ability to influence policy reform and government institutions is not diminished, but is strengthened by the more immediate, direct, and targeted forms of assistance.

By the end of FY 2004, USAID had identified most of its principal development partners for the new Country Strategic Plan 2004-2010 and initial activities were underway. The overall program is largely on track. The new strategy builds on the strengths and the many successes of the previous strategic plan, while focusing more support on the ambitious GPRS by strengthening governance systems and promoting private sector growth. USAID's overall goal is equitable economic growth and accelerated poverty reduction within a system of sound democratic governance. This goal directly supports Ghana's poverty alleviation programs as articulated in the country's vision documents, including the GPRS and Vision 2012. Funding is sought to implement USAID's four Strategic Objectives: Strengthened Democratic and Decentralized Governance through Civic Involvement; Competitiveness of Ghanaian Private Sector in World Markets Increased; Health Status Improved; and Improved Quality of and Access to Basic Education. Planned activities are described in the attached data sheets.

Other Program Elements: USAID and the U.S. Treasury Department co-fund technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning through a technical advisor in debt management and periodic training in tax administration. Other ongoing, USAID-supported programs operating in Ghana include several in agriculture (Farmer-to-Farmer programs and two Research Support Programs), one in economic research (Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access Project), cocoa production

(Sustainable Tree Crop Program), and child survival.

P.L. 480 Title II food aid resources are channeled through U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations for activities such as agro-forestry, on-farm production and storage, small/micro-enterprise development support, micro-credit programs, school feeding, support for people living with HIV/AIDS and other vulnerable groups, community health programs, potable water supply, and sanitation.

The USAID West African Regional Program (WARP) moved to Accra, Ghana in early FY 2004. WARP's strategic objectives support various regional organizations with programs of economic integration; population, health and nutrition; food security, the environment, energy, and natural resource management; and conflict prevention. The West Africa Water Initiative, with significant support from the USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade and the Global Development Alliance Secretariat (which supports public-private partnerships), continues as a major initiative for increasing access to potable water in Ghana.

Other Donors: Donor coordination and collaboration continue to be excellent. Working through a variety of fora, including sector-wide approach programs, the two-year old Multi-Donor Budgetary Support Group (USAID does not provide budgetary support, but does participate in the group's policy reform deliberations and determination of progress measures), and ad hoc groups working on particular activities, USAID shares information and strives to harmonize its programs with those of other donors and the GOG. Donor assistance is critical to Ghana's development and government operations, providing over 50% of the government's budget per the 2003 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report on donor assistance. The same UNDP report indicates that the US is the third largest bilateral donor, following the United Kingdom (UK) and the Netherlands. Major bilateral and multilateral donors include the World Bank (infrastructure, education and health); the International Monetary Fund (structural adjustment); the United Nations agencies (working in various sectors); the UK (budget support and public administration, health, education, infrastructure and agriculture); Japan (education, infrastructure, health and agriculture); the European Union (budget support, transportation infrastructure); Canada (budget support, water and decentralization); Denmark (health, private sector, energy and water); the Netherlands (health, environment, budget support); Germany (agriculture, environment, democracy, market economy); Switzerland; France; Italy; and Spain.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Strengthen Democratic Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	641-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,987,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$100,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID/Ghana's Democracy and Governance program will consolidate democracy by increasing civic involvement in public policy at the local and national levels. The program includes activities to strengthen civil society capacity; increase opportunities for civil society to engage local government, particularly in regards to education; strengthen Parliament; increase Parliament's access to information; and promote free and fair elections.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$342,237 DA). Through targeted training and workshops, and technical assistance, USAID will support Parliament's efforts to achieve the following goals: (1) improve the effectiveness and efficiency of legislative processes and procedures; (2) increase Parliament's access to civic input and specialized information and research; (3) strengthen Parliament's capacity to review and analyze the national budget and engage on public finance issues; and (4) develop a system for measuring parliamentary performance.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$822,382 DA). USAID's efforts will include activities to support improved advocacy by civic unions and civil society organizations (CSOs) for citizen interests at the district level, and improved community advocacy for and contribution to education quality. The program is crosscutting as it aims to build community and district-level support for quality education. Activities will increase community ownership of schools and assist parent-teacher associations (PTAs) and community-level school management committees (SMCs) to make teachers and administrators more accountable. The program will also increase community involvement and contribution to the management and oversight of education quality. In addition to capacity building activities, USAID intends to use various citizen participation techniques to improve citizen-government relationships and quality education.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$822,381 DA). USAID will promote more open, competent, transparent, and accountable district-level government. Effective local government requires a working partnership between civil society groups and the various offices and committees that comprise the District Assemblies (DAs). USAID will establish and strengthen horizontal linkages among DAs and CSOs across districts and within regions for the cross-fertilization of ideas, sharing of best practices, and building and voicing regional policy agendas.

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$100,000 prior-year ESF). In early FY 2005, USAID supported the Electoral Commission's efforts to train political party polling agents for the December 2004 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Under this program, political party agents were trained in the rules, regulation and procedures for elections in 2004 to enable them to play their monitoring role effectively and enhance the overall transparency of the elections. The Electoral Commission trained agents alongside or on the same basis as its own temporary polling staff who were recruited to run the polling stations. This project also supported district and regional level Inter-Party Advisory Committees so as to provide an institutionalized platform to allow the Electoral Commission and political parties and candidates to dialogue on emerging electoral challenges and develop responses.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): The Cooperative League of the USA and the

Electoral Commission (primes); the Research Triangle Institute and Education Development Center (subs); and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$234,648 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of legislative processes and procedures; support open forums as a means to increase Parliament's access and receptivity to civic input; provide training and equipment to strengthen Parliament's capacity to review and analyze the national budget; and maintain the system for measuring parliamentary performance.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$632,676 DA). USAID will continue to support improved advocacy by civic unions and CSOs for citizen interests. Activities aimed at increasing community ownership of schools and assisting PTAs and SMCs to make teachers and administrators more accountable will be expanded to additional geographic areas. The program will continue to support increased community involvement and contribution to the management and oversight of education quality. USAID will add seven districts for program implementation, in addition to the original five. A special component to engage civil society in the 2006 district-level elections will be initiated.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$632,676 DA). USAID will continue to support district-level government and expand the horizontal linkages among DAs and CSOs across districts and within regions. In addition to capacity building activities, USAID will continue working to improve citizen-government relationships and quality education. Activities will be closely coordinated with those of the Strengthen Civil Society component and will take place in the same 12 districts.

Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: Program activities initiated in FY 2004 will begin to report measurable results in FY 2005. USAID projects that at the completion of this program there will be substantial increases in the percentage of bills reaching the second reading that include civic input, a greater number of targeted districts achieving sustainable performance through civic involvement, additional numbers of targeted District Assemblies achieving high performance in the participatory budget process, and an increasing percentage of targeted CUs/CSOs initiating advocacy activities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,636,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$466,000 DCA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,273,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program to increase the competitiveness of Ghana's private sector includes training and technical assistance to the private sector and the Government of Ghana (GOG) for improving the enabling environment for private sector development and for strengthening private sector competitiveness in selected industries and sectors involved in overseas, regional, and domestic markets. USAID activities will promote policy and regulatory reforms, particularly relating to agriculture and infrastructure (such as electricity, gas, and telecommunications). USAID will provide assistance to private sector enterprises, including horticultural and small- and medium-sized businesses, to help them meet regulatory and market-driven standards and to attract foreign investment and market linkages. In addition, USAID will promote environmentally sound, income-generating activities such as agro-forestry and ecotourism.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to private sector enterprises, particularly in the horticultural industry, to meet regulatory and market driven trade quality, safety and health standards in the production and marketing of products for domestic, regional, and international markets. USAID will also provide technical assistance to improve the trade-related enabling environment for private sector exporters.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will support public and private sector institutions in policy analysis and advocacy in policy areas necessary to increase trade, production, and marketing (i.e. agricultural commodities and processed products), and will expand related public-private sector policy dialogue. USAID will finance grants made by the Business Association Policy Advocacy Challenge Fund (a multi-donor effort supported by USAID and other aid agencies) to business and trade associations, trade unions, and farmer organizations that can effectively analyze and advocate for private sector-led policy positions. USAID will advocate for policies and regulations that promote safe bioengineered crops, and strengthen the University of Ghana's policy analysis and advocacy capacity.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will strengthen the capacity of small- and medium-sized firms to respond to trade opportunities and to compete profitably in overseas, regional, and domestic markets by providing technical assistance to Ghanaian firms that seek to develop contacts with foreign firms interested in local investment, joint ventures, and buyer-seller mentoring relationships. USAID will support business associations and service providers who work on export constraints.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$466,000 prior-year DCA; \$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support the implementation of Ghana's Financial Sector Strategic Plan (FinSSP) by providing technical assistance, furnishing a long-term advisor to the Bank of Ghana, and by funding activities to improve the efficiency and development impact of private transfers to Ghana. Through the Development Credit Authority (DCA), USAID will provide loan guarantees for selected, productive loans to be issued by the Global Development Alliance partner ECOBANK.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$386,000 DA). USAID will work to strengthen the regulatory frameworks for gas, electricity, and telecommunications, and will support the energy regulatory work of the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC). USAID

will also promote reform of information and communications technology (ICT) regulations.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will increase agricultural productivity by: integrating smallholder farmers into the supply chain for exports; strengthening producer organizations and business service providers; strengthening agricultural input marketing systems through improved technology adoption; increasing agribusiness partnerships between Ghanaian and developing country firms; and increasing rural access to energy and ICT services.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$750,000 DA). USAID will link biodiversity conservation with income earning activities, working with an agro-forestry program linked to cocoa production or through community-owned and operated ecotourism activities. USAID will promote sustainable land use and organic product exports to the European market.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): Chemonics (prime); CARE, Technoserve, The Services Group, NARUC, the Statistical, Social and Economic Research and Ghana's Public Regulatory Commission (PURC), and Citizens International (subs); and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: **Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,200,000 DA).** USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the policy and regulatory environment; improve the capability of private sector enterprises to meet regulatory and market-driven trade quality, safety, and health standards; and respond to trade opportunities.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will deepen its involvement in policy and regulatory reform that promote agricultural exports.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to strengthen the capacity of Ghanaian firms to respond to trade opportunities and to compete profitably in all markets. USAID will also continue to develop links with foreign firms to encourage local investment, joint ventures, and buyer-seller mentoring relationships and support local firms in the marketing of exports.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$900,000). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to support FinSSP implementation and will expand the ongoing DCA loan guarantee program to include additional banks. Efforts to improve the efficiency and development impact of private transfers to Ghana will also continue.

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$473,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen gas, electricity, and telecommunications regulatory frameworks and support training for staff of the PURC on the role of public and private participation in the regulatory process. USAID will begin to develop a wireless-based agriculture market information system.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$750,000 DA). USAID will continue its activities with participating producers, processors, marketers, and exporters in order to strengthen export supply chains.

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$550,000 DA). USAID will continue income-generating biodiversity activities (including ecotourism) and will continue to promote sustainable land use practices and organic product exports to the European market.

Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: Program activities initiated in FY 2004 will begin to report measurable results in FY 2005. The following longer-term results are expected: Ghana's non-traditional exports (NTEs) as a share of total world exports will increase 20% by 2007 and 35% by 2010 with respect to the 2003 baseline; Ghana's non-traditional agriculture exports as a share of total world agricultural exports will increase 20% by 2007 and 35% by 2010; and the share of NTEs in Ghana's total exports will increase from the current 25% to 31% by 2007 and 35% by 2010.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Improve Health Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	641-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$18,220,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$17,300,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID/Ghana's Health program focuses on: empowering individuals and communities to adopt positive health practices; expanding access to quality health services; and strengthening institutional capacity to plan and manage health programs. The program addresses aspects of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and maternal/child health; systems strengthening in logistics management, surveillance, training, supervision, and human resource management; and sustainable improvements in health behaviors and advocacy to foster individual empowerment, community participation, and government commitment to maintain and improve health indicators.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,800,000 CSH). USAID will provide appropriate HIV prevention and sexually transmitted infections (STI) services among most-at-risk groups. USAID will support research on issues such as sero-prevalence and place mapping to refine interventions and identify locations for new interventions. To mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS, associations of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), and orphan and vulnerable children (OVC) groups will be organized to provide basic care and psycho-social support, food rations and/or educational support. Community caregivers will also be trained. USAID will also support up to 18 sites for prevention of mother-to-child transmission in high-prevalence areas and train providers to offer improved care. USAID will leverage the establishment of counseling and testing sites for at risk groups, and help launch a stand-alone site for the general population. USAID will focus on developing decentralized HIV/AIDS operational plans, behavioral and sero-prevalence testing capabilities, and private sector management/implementation skills. USAID will design and implement targeted behavior change campaigns, such as the "ABC" (Abstinence, Be faithful, and Consistent use of condoms) programs and others.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will support and expand the integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR) system. USAID will promote and socially market insecticide-treated nets (ITNs.). USAID will continue supporting the Ministry of Health's (MOH) use of intermittent presumptive therapy (IPT) protocols in coordination with Global Fund activities, and new malarial drug introduction and use. Efforts will ensure drug manufacturing and packaging quality standards, as well as behavior changes regarding the proper administration and use of the drugs by caregivers and consumers. USAID will provide assistance to develop standards of care for HIV testing at tuberculosis (TB) service sites, and for TB diagnosis among HIV-positive individuals.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,610,000 CSH). USAID, through the Community-based Health Planning and Services program (CHPS) initiative and in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH), will complete protocols, curricula, and training manuals. USAID will establish training sites in about eight districts to offer practical in-service training and upgrade an estimated six community health schools. Up to 100 communities will establish CHPS in over 25 health zones. USAID will establish supervision and referral networks and will expand community participation and testing.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$5,110,000 CSH). USAID will assist Ghana's reproductive health program to disseminate, apply, and revise standards, and monitor their use using regional quality assurance teams. Promotional activities will address misconceptions

about contraceptives and encourage use of long-term methods. USAID will strengthen social marketing and establish franchised private sector sites, strengthen contraceptive forecasting and procurement practices, and expand integrated logistics management training. USAID, with other donors and the government, will implement Ghana's Contraceptive Security Strategy.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID will support behavior change and health information campaign planning, development and implementation, and expand and strengthen surveillance and data for decision-making. USAID will support advocacy skills to ensure adequate funding for health and poverty alleviation objectives (e.g. CHPS, malaria, HIV/AIDS, and contraceptive security). USAID will also support development of skills in program planning and implementation (e.g. HIV/AIDS response, logistics management, community-level planning, care and support) and launch personnel performance management and strengthened supervision.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): Academy for Educational Development, EngenderHealth, Population Council, Deliver Inc., Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Malaria Action Coalition, and Macro International (primes); JHPIEGO, Abt Associates, Futures Group and CARE (subs); and others.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$5,500,000 CSH). USAID will focus on reducing and stopping HIV/AIDS transmission; strengthening and expanding treatment, including logistics and monitoring; and improving care and support of people infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support the MOH in implementing the new anti-malarial drug policy. IDSR will be expanded.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,400,000 CSH). USAID will further expand and strengthen community integrated management of childhood illnesses, and strengthen management information systems, operations research, monitoring and evaluation, and adherence to service delivery protocols. USAID will also focus on the prevention of malaria and promote breastfeeding.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,900,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and related support to strengthen and expand malaria, STI, and HIV prevention and treatment programs targeted at pregnant women, in coordination with Global Fund and World Bank interventions. Emergency obstetric care and life saving skills will be expanded.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$3,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue technical assistance for quality family planning services, promotion and market segmentation among public and private sectors, and will provide limited commodity support.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue support to systems strengthening in logistics, training, monitoring and evaluation, and performance management; and to improve the planning, management, and financial oversight skills of planning and implementing organizations.

Same implementers as FY 2005, plus others to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Program coordination, planning, and implementation are aligned with the government's health sector-wide approach. Principal outcomes for the life of the strategic objective will be a stabilization in the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence and 30,000 fewer infections; a lessened burden on 10,000 orphans and vulnerable children; 20,000 people living with HIV/AIDS provided with home-based care and nutritional supplements and 40,000 benefiting from HIV-related treatments; 192,000 fewer unplanned pregnancies; and 46,500 fewer mothers and children dead from preventable diseases.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Improve Quality of and Access to Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH; \$7,820,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$700,000 CSH; \$3,727,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's education program to improve the quality of and increase access to basic education for Ghanaian children includes training, technical assistance, and the provision of commodities. The program will increase girls' enrollment, improve reading skills, increase accountability, increase community participation in schools, and prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS within the education system.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$7,520,000 DA). USAID's efforts to improve the quality of basic education in Ghana include initiatives aimed at increasing educational opportunities for girls, improving the quality of instructional systems in primary schools, improving management and accountability, and increasing advocacy for quality education.

USAID will support the establishment of complementary education centers for school-age children, who, for varying reasons, are unable to access and participate in the formal education system in northern Ghana. These centers will be established in rural areas where there are no schools or where the formal school is unable to address the flexible schooling needs of children. The teaching efforts of these community system facilitators will support the children's successful transition to the formal education system. USAID will develop the skills of primary school teachers to assess children with mild to moderate learning disabilities in targeted districts and take appropriate action to work with them. USAID will recruit recent high school graduates and retired professionals living in communities where a public school exists but where there are an insufficient number of teachers and will provide training and intensive school-based follow up.

USAID will initiate programs to ensure that the majority of children who enter and complete primary school are able to read with understanding. USAID funds from the centrally managed African Education Initiative will finance activities to improve reading comprehension by using the Language Experience Approach and through the adaptation and contextualization of the Breakthrough to Literacy (BTL) and Bridge to English instructional materials. In addition, USAID will provide school teachers with meaningful and practical strategies and tools for assessing the progress of their pupils in learning to read and enable them to devise appropriate remedial instructional approaches. USAID will employ social marketing mechanisms to build community support for the acquisition and development of reading skills among children. USAID will assist the Government of Ghana (GOG) to develop a reliable pupil assessment system through the Basic Education Comprehensive Assessment System (BECAS) initiative, and will test the National Education Assessment (NEA) and the School Education Assessment (SEA) in FY 2005.

USAID will provide district incentive grants to enhance planning and management at the local level to improve educational quality, especially in reading. The grants will build capacity in the areas of management, monitoring and evaluation, and transparency and accountability. USAID plans to work at the national level to develop a management framework that merges existing budgeting, planning, and accounting methods of different donors into a common process with a focus on participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation.

USAID will help communities play a greater role in the development of school performance improvement

plans. These plans include defined roles for community members in terms of helping to improve school quality. USAID, together with school management committees and parent-teacher associations, will monitor student and teacher performance and attendance and will promote open dialogue among these organizations to share information on school and community resources. These initiatives are implemented in collaboration with the Democracy and Governance Strategic Objective program for strengthening civil society and supporting democratic local government and decentralization.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$700,000 CSH, \$300,000 DA). USAID will provide Ghanaian civil society organizations with small grants to provide school-based peer education and support activities aimed at HIV/AIDS prevention. USAID, working with the Ministry of Education, will improve the HIV/AIDS training activities targeted at teachers, so that teachers are better prepared to protect themselves from HIV infection and to address issues of HIV/AIDS in their schools, including improved ethical behavior on the part of teachers inside and outside of school.

Principal contractors and grantees (for all components): Academy for Educational Development, Cooperative League of the USA, Education Development Center, and World Education (primes); Molteno (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,727,000 DA). USAID will expand the number of educational opportunities, especially for girls, in deprived communities of northern Ghana. USAID will train up to 450 community facilitators to provide literacy and numeracy instruction in about 350 complementary education centers. USAID will alleviate perennial teacher shortages in northern Ghana by training, supplying, and placing an estimated 150 support teachers recruited from local communities in understaffed schools. USAID, working with the GOG, will develop a print-based distance education program for untrained teachers. If this is successful, USAID will support GOG efforts to upgrade teachers' knowledge and skills and ensure the professional certification of approximately 4,200 teachers.

USAID will continue to expand the BTL literacy instructional approach to seven additional districts by training approximately 900 teachers in 490 schools. USAID will initiate a culture of reading program to promote parental and community support and involvement in its literacy improvement program. USAID will roll out the NEA and SEA at the national level and analyze and disseminate the results. USAID will provide district incentive grants to an additional seven districts to assist officials to employ participatory planning methods to support local school improvement efforts, reaching approximately 420 officials.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$700,000 CSH). USAID will support Ghanaian civil society organizations to provide school-based peer education and other community-related initiatives to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in the education sector. Through the use of the "Window of Hope" curriculum, USAID will train approximately 23,000 teachers at the pre-service level to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS and to effectively address issues related to HIV/AIDS infection in their schools.

Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: Performance baselines and targets are being finalized and measurable results will begin to be reported in FY 2005. USAID will work to ensure that, by the end of this program, there will be substantial increases in the percentage of primary school-aged girls who attend school in northern Ghana, the percentage of students (boys and girls) who complete grade six of primary school at USAID-assisted schools, literacy and numeracy achievement levels among boys and girls in USAID-assisted schools, and the number of teachers engaging in effective HIV/AIDS prevention strategies.

Ghana PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	19,150	18,620	18,920	18,000
Development Assistance	20,716	18,645	17,443	11,500
Economic Support Fund	530	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	20,345	17,663	18,206	22,421
Total Program Funds	60,741	54,928	54,569	51,921

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
641-001 Increased Private Sector Growth				
DA	2,200	0	0	0
641-002 Quality Improvements in Primary Schools				
DA	7,340	0	0	0
641-003 Improved Family Health				
CSH	8,298	0	0	0
641-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,100	0	0	0
641-005 Strengthen Democratic Governance				
DA	978	2,054	1,987	1,500
ESF	530	0	0	0
641-006 Increase Competitiveness of Private Sector				
DA	6,130	7,871	7,636	6,273
641-007 Improve Health Status				
CSH	10,552	17,920	18,220	17,300
641-008 Improve Quality of and Access to Basic Education				
CSH	300	700	700	700
DA	2,968	8,720	7,820	3,727

Mission Director,
Sharon Cromer

Guinea

The Development Challenge: The quality of life for the average Guinean is considered among the lowest in the world. The United Nations Development Program's 2004 Human Development Index places Guinea 160th out of 177 countries listed, a decline of three positions as compared to 2003. Rural inhabitants represent approximately 80% of the population and 60% of the poor. Women are the mainstay of subsistence farming, accounting for 80% of the country's food crop production. Life expectancy is 48.9 years, and only 36% of men and 14% of women are literate. The infant mortality rate is 177 per 1,000 live births, maternal mortality is 528 per 100,000 live births, and HIV prevalence rates are as high as seven percent in urban areas of the Forest Region. However, the country has enormous economic growth potential primarily due to an unusually rich mix of natural resources, including over 25% of the world's known reserves of bauxite, along with diamonds, gold, iron ore, and other metals. Guinea is also endowed with abundant agricultural, forestry, and fishing potential.

Despite being one of Africa's richest countries in natural resources and metals, conditions in Guinea have been steadily declining over the past few years. Estimated 2003 real GDP growth is 1.2%, down from 4.2% in 2002, while the rate of inflation has risen more than 30% since January 2003. Poor governance, weak economic policies and poor infrastructure continue to be major obstacles to attracting much needed foreign investment. Political trends are becoming progressively worrisome as decision-making and authority are becoming increasingly centralized practices of rampant corruption and impunity continue, and political freedoms and human rights are diluted. In the past, the regime of President Lansana Conté provided at least a modicum of economic and political stability. However, this stability is now tentative as political stagnation continues, the economy and quality of life deteriorate, and social discontent rises. In 2004, incidents of rioting occurred in numerous cities throughout the country over poor living conditions, price increases and poor delivery of essential services.

Faced with swelling political and economic difficulties, and also influenced by reductions in donor support, the Government of Guinea (GOG) has recently shown some signs of reform, including adoption of an Emergency Recovery Program in March 2004 along with some relaxation of rules restricting the organization of political opposition meetings and rallies. Bold measures are needed in structural areas such as combating rampant corruption and poor governance, and reforming the public utilities. Fundamental changes are also needed across GOG institutions to diversify the economy, establish a favorable foreign investment climate, and improve and expand the provision of basic social services.

U.S. interests in Guinea remain strong and multi-faceted. Fragile states such as Guinea are becoming increasingly recognized as potential breeding grounds for security threats. Therefore, maintaining stability in Guinea is important to U.S. national security and regional stability. Guinea is bordered by six countries, of which four (Cote d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau and Liberia) have had serious levels of instability or conflict over the past decade. Throughout this turmoil, Guinea has remained a relatively stable country and has been a receptive host to a significant refugee population. An unstable Guinea could create massive disruption throughout the entire sub-region, impair progress made to date in Liberia and Sierra Leone, and exacerbate the situation in Cote d'Ivoire, requiring significant investments in humanitarian assistance. The U.S. Government (USG) has already invested heavily in bringing peace to both Sierra Leone and Liberia. USAID's continued presence and activities in Guinea will further reinforce U.S. investments in the Mano River Union. In addition, as the Fouta Djallon highlands in Guinea are an important watershed for three major West African rivers that serve over ten countries in the sub-region, instability or civil conflict in Guinea could result in serious environmental damage to the region.

The US maintains close relations with Guinea and operates the 9th largest U.S. Mission in Africa, with representatives from USAID, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, Peace Corps, and the Department of Treasury. Guinea is a moderate Muslim country that maintains a secular orientation in its foreign policy, and has supported U.S. anti-terrorism initiatives through ratification of numerous United Nations conventions on terrorism. The United States also seeks to promote increased U.S. private investment in Guinea's emerging economy. There are several large U.S. corporate operations in Guinea. The principal strategic goals of the U.S. Mission in Guinea are to promote, in priority: regional stability; democracy and human rights; economic prosperity and security; social and environmental issues; and

humanitarian response. Within these goal areas, U.S. policy seeks to bolster Guinea's stability, promote sustainable economic and social development, and encourage Guinea to reach international norms of transparency. Progress in the implementation of sound economic, social, political, and environmental policies will enable Guinea to further contribute to regional integration and stability.

The USAID Program: The USAID/Guinea program currently has four strategic objectives. They include: (1) improving natural resources management and incomes in rural areas; (2) improving voluntary family planning and the health and welfare of women and children, and preventing the transmission of HIV/AIDS; (3) providing quality basic education to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children; and (4) fostering continued democratic progress by strengthening civil society and promoting good governance. FY 2005 and FY 2006 funds will be used to implement the ongoing efforts under these four objectives. In addition, FY 2006 funds will be used to fund close-out activities under these objectives as a new USAID/Guinea Strategy Statement will be implemented in FY 2007.

Other Program Elements: Under the USAID managed P.L. 480 food monetization program, the proceeds from the sale of vegetable oil are used to improve household food security by promoting sustainable agriculture in targeted areas. This is achieved mainly by introducing improved farming methods, post-harvest storage techniques, and high-value seed. The P.L. 480 funds are also used to improve maternal and child nutrition. The USAID West African Regional Program provides support to Guinea in the areas of economic integration and trade, HIV/AIDS and health, and conflict prevention and anticorruption. USAID's Bureau of Global Health helps to improve child survival by supporting the work of two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in two health districts in the country. The Farmer-to-Farmer program managed by USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade is also active in Guinea, providing volunteer technical assistance to improve natural resources management and agribusiness development. USAID's Africa Bureau manages the Africa Education Initiative through which over 500,000 textbooks were developed and distributed to all primary schools throughout the country during FY 2004. The Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration continues to provide support to the estimated 83,000 refugees still resident in camps in Guinea.

Other Donors: Over the past several years the United States has been the top bilateral donor in Guinea, followed by France (rural development and infrastructure, natural resources management, fisheries development and education) and Japan (health, fisheries, and basic education). Canada and Germany also play prominent roles in the health, education, and agricultural sectors. The top multilateral donors in Guinea are the European Union (EU), the World Bank, and the United Nations agencies. The EU concentrates primarily on rural development, social and economic infrastructure, and macro-economic support. The World Bank primarily supports Guinea's rural and urban infrastructure programs. Coordination among donors remains strong in Guinea, especially in the humanitarian sector and the social sectors of health and education. USAID remains a leader in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Guinea, and has taken the lead in the design and implementation of a nationwide Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). USAID also remains one of the largest bilateral contributors to Guinea's basic education program, taking the lead technical role among donors in promoting quality in basic education, as well as actively developing a standardized, long-term coordination mechanism for donors in Guinea.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Improved Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	675-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,833,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,374,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID assists Guinea to conserve its natural resource base, improve food security, and achieve economic growth by providing training and technical assistance to rural communities, civil society organizations, small enterprises, and farmers. Activities are designed to build the capacity of rural communities and organizations to sustainably manage their own natural resources, improve appropriate agricultural production and marketing technologies, develop small enterprises, improve business competitiveness and trade opportunities, and foster a favorable policy environment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,400,000 DA). USAID will provide training and technical assistance to communities to enable them to sustainably manage at least seven state-owned forest reserves, totaling over 115,000 hectares, as well as 55 community forests. USAID will help these communities develop and implement action plans for rational harvest and use of forest products so that tangible economic benefits are realized, providing communities with greater incentive to protect their natural resource base. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to provide the rural poor with the skills needed to increase the amount of arable land. In addition, USAID will help preserve biodiversity and wildlife in forested areas of Guinea, including the protection of chimpanzee habitat. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International, Agricultural Input Production and Commercialization Society (SPCIA), and Project Primate (primes); Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) (sub); and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,218,000 DA). USAID will train over 7,000 farmers to improve their crop production practices and market their produce. To help maximize farmer income, USAID will ensure that more and improved varieties of seeds are available to farmers, and will support the development of post-harvest storage and processing facilities and techniques. USAID will continue to promote growth in the agricultural sector by improving agricultural marketing information and services, identifying better local, regional and international trade opportunities for agricultural products, and supporting Guinea's participation in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) network. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International and SPCIA (primes); VITA and Land O'Lakes (subs); and others to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$215,000 DA). USAID will continue to develop the production, marketing, and export potential of cashews and other tree crops in Guinea. Training and technical assistance will be provided to approximately 76 village savings and loan programs to strengthen their capacity to extend credit to rural families. USAID will also increase access to business development and planning services to facilitate the establishment and viability of an estimated 3,000 rural non-farm enterprises. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: Winrock International, SPCIA, the Guinean Agricultural Research Institute, and Enterprise Works Worldwide (primes); VITA (sub); and others to be determined.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID will use the P.L. 480 Title II program to contribute to food security and improved nutrition in Guinea. P.L. 480 assistance will help families in food-insecure areas of Guinea to increase their food production and incomes through enterprise development and improved agricultural techniques.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,823,000 DA). USAID plans to consolidate and strengthen community capacity-building to allow local communities to better manage the natural resource base and preserve biodiversity. USAID anticipates providing training and business development services to make resource management endeavors more profitable and sustainable. USAID also plans to assist in the establishment of a policy environment conducive to the sustainable management and use of natural forest products and other resources to promote local and regional trade opportunities for entrepreneurs. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to provide technical assistance and training to farmers to increase farm production and incomes. Activities may include the introduction and promotion of improved farming techniques, increased use of high-value cash crops and improved planting materials, and expansion of marketing and trade opportunities including those presented under AGOA. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$551,000 DA). USAID intends to continue providing training and technical assistance to entrepreneurs to establish new enterprises and diversify existing ones. Technical assistance will enhance the capacity of local microfinance institutions as well as business development service providers to strengthen rural business capacity. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. P.L. 480-sponsored activities to improve nutrition and food security will continue in targeted regions of Guinea. USAID will explore the possibility of expanding efforts into the highly volatile and vulnerable Forest Region of Guinea.

Performance and Results: Significant progress has been made toward the achievement of the goals of this program. To date, over 115,000 hectares of forests and tree plantations have been placed under sustainable management, and the Government of Guinea (GOG) has devolved the management of seven classified forests to local communities. Together, the GOG and local communities share the responsibilities for, and the benefits from, sustainable management of forests. Villagers have taken actions to protect these forests, which are important watersheds for three major West African rivers that serve ten countries in the sub-region. USAID has assisted more than 37,000 farmers to improve agricultural production through sustainable management practices, and has helped establish over 2,800 new enterprises. A total of 19,230 small and micro-loans have been made to support enterprise development activities, including forestry management and agricultural production. During 2004, The Ministry of Agriculture officially endorsed the land tenure contract model developed under a USAID-supported activity. This model is being disseminated to agricultural agents legally responsible for the oversight of conformal land tenure agreements in rural areas.

By program completion, USAID's interventions to improve the capacity of community-based organizations to manage their own natural resources, increase farm productivity, and develop off-farm enterprises will enable more than 120,000 hectares of tropical forest and 50,000 hectares of farmland to be brought under sustainable management.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Family Planning and Health (FPH)
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	675-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,950,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,650,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's health program in Guinea seeks to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS, increase the use of products, services and practices that promote voluntary family planning, and improve maternal and child health. Key activities funded through this program include training public sector health care providers, strengthening the public health care logistics system, encouraging behavior change, and the promotion and sale of health and family planning products.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). As part of an abstinence, be faithful, condom promotion (ABC) approach, USAID will support behavior change interventions through the media and other channels in high prevalence areas of the country and among high risk populations; market and sell 10,000,000 condoms; establish four voluntary counseling and testing sites; develop a national HIV/AIDS surveillance system; and implement advocacy and awareness activities for community, government and religious leaders. USAID will ensure that services for treating sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are available in all the health centers in its intervention zone. USAID will also provide technical guidance to enable the Ministry of Health (MOH) to procure and manage the supply of anti-retroviral (ARV) drugs. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (FHI), Population Services International (PSI), Management Sciences for Health (MSH), Winrock International, Cooperative League of United States of America (CLUSA), Education Development Center (EDC), and World Education (primes); and John Hopkins University (JHU/CCP) (sub).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$2,000,000 CSH). Nationwide promotion and sales of contraceptives will remain the cornerstone of USAID's voluntary family planning program in Guinea. In addition, more providers will be trained to offer long-term and permanent contraceptive services at additional sites. USAID will train community-based distributors (CBDs) in the provision of family planning services. USAID will also ensure the long-term sustainability of Guinea's contraceptive logistics system by strengthening the accounting, procurement, and distribution systems at the MOH. In addition, USAID will support the analysis of data collected through the 2004/2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Principal contractors and grantees: MSH, Macro International, Engender Health, JHPIEGO, and Helen Keller International (HKI) (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: (\$1,978,000 CSH). USAID will continue to improve health services by training health providers, community-based agents, and health center supervisors. USAID will provide technical assistance and training to strengthen the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses system (a comprehensive strategy for child health care) and to the national pharmaceutical logistics system to address the problem of inadequate supplies and frequent stock-outs of essential drugs. Over 4 million oral re-hydration salt packets and 370,000 insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs) will be sold. In addition, P.L. 480 resources will provide training and technical assistance to improve maternal and child health, with the goal of bringing approximately 1,000 moderately malnourished children back to health. Principal grantees: MSH, PSI, HKI, and Africare (primes); and JHU/CCP (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$772,000 CSH). USAID will continue to promote prenatal care and Vitamin A supplementation for women of reproductive age. USAID will expand and strengthen the

traditional birth attendant (TBA) network and will train health center staff to supervise TBAs. Through this training and technical assistance, the quality of health center maternity services will be improved which will contribute to the reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality. To strengthen essential maternal and neonatal care, USAID will update the reproductive health service delivery guidelines, conduct a needs assessment of current practices, and train health providers in infection prevention. Principal grantees and agencies: MSH, HKI, and JHPIEGO (primes); and the MOH.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID plans to use its HIV/AIDS resources to continue behavior change interventions (BCC) interventions, strengthen sentinel surveillance and the national laboratory, and expand its program. In-service training of MOH staff will continue to assure quality STI/HIV services. USAID will explore the possibility of incorporating care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS into its program. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI (prime); and others to be determined.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$2,000,000 CSH). Promotion and sale of contraceptives will be maintained. Community-based reproductive health activities through the training of CBDs will be strengthened and expanded and health center-based reproductive health activities will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI (prime); and others to be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,450,000 CSH). USAID plans to increase access to and use of immunization services and support Vitamin A distribution; ensure adherence to MOH norms and procedures for Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses; and to improve home-based management and care for fever, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections (ARIs) at the community level. USAID will continue promoting ITN sales in the pilot regions. Lessons learned will be assessed to determine the next steps for national expansion of the ITN program. It is expected that P.L. 480 assistance to improve the nutritional status of women and children under five will continue at the same level. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI and HKI (primes); and others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID resources will continue to support the expansion of the TBA network and postpartum vitamin A distribution. Other activities such as the promotion of prenatal care and emergency obstetrical and neonatal care will continue to be funded. USAID will also continue to provide in-service training to health center staff to ensure quality of care. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID/Guinea continues to make steady progress toward achieving its objective to increase the use of essential health services, products and practices. A FY 2004 national survey showed an increase in the contraceptive prevalence rate. A national policy allowing the distribution of oral contraceptives by community-based agents has made contraceptives more accessible to rural families. Measles vaccination coverage for upper Guinea has exceeded the target level. Sale of oral re-hydration salts has also exceeded planned targets and is expected to continue on an upward trend. Four HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers are being renovated.

By the end of this program, USAID expects to meet its health objectives. By FY 2006, Guineans in regions where HIV prevalence is high will have access to quality VCT services, contraceptive prevalence rates will continue to increase in USAID's target zone, and close to 80% of children in Upper Guinea will have been fully vaccinated during their first year of life.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	675-003
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,089,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,935,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's education program aims to expand access to quality basic education for Guinea's 1.4 million primary school-aged children, with an emphasis on girls and children in rural areas. The program promotes sector reform by providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Pre-University and Civic Education (MEPU-EC), producing radio instruction and learning materials for students and teachers, conducting in-service teacher training, and by addressing priority management and policy issues such as teacher training and HIV/AIDS. USAID also increases the involvement of civil society in education through Parent/Teacher Associations (PTAs), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and Local Alliances for Girls' Education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID will continue to reinforce instructional methods at the primary school level. At least 60 hours of in-service teacher training and the continued use of radio instruction will target a growing corps of 25,000 primary school teachers nationwide. Using Africa Education Initiative (AEI) teacher training resources, new pilot activities in pre-service teacher training activities will begin. These activities will seek to create an effective link between pre-service and in-service training policy and practice. USAID will continue to promote gender equity in education through mentoring and other activities. USAID will conduct an evaluation of its program to date to amass lessons learned and realign the program as needed. Principal contractors and grantees: the Education Development Center (prime); and Research Triangle and Creative Associates (subs).

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$800,000 DA). USAID/Guinea will continue institutional strengthening of the MEPU-EC at national, regional and prefecture levels through technical assistance in information management, strategic planning, and resource allocation. Activities in information and resource management will be expanded to improve decentralized planning, decision-making and resource management at various levels in the education system. Whereas USAID traditionally has supported decentralization activities for grades one through six, decentralization activities will also be expanded to incorporate pre-school through grade nine. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (prime); Research Triangle and Creative Associates (subs); and others to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,589,000 DA). Capacity-building activities for civil society organizations will continue and expand, targeting more than 800 NGOs, PTAs, and Local Alliances for Girls' Education throughout Guinea. USAID will provide small grants to parents and other education stakeholders in order to help communities improve education at their local primary schools. Other activities will include rural radio broadcasts, training on civil society's role in promoting educational quality and gender equity, and awareness of priority health concerns such as HIV/AIDS. Increased community participation and advocacy will improve the quality of the learning environment. Principal grantees: World Education (prime); Save the Children, Academy for Educational Development, Creative Associates, and Research Triangle Institute (subs); and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,741,000 DA). Under the AEI, USAID will build on existing in-service and pre-service teacher training activities and may provide support to resolve

issues related to teacher recruitment, motivation, supervision, and quality. USAID will also continue to promote gender equity in education through mentoring and other activities. USAID may also support education sector studies that will lead to the development of a new education program in FY 2007. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will likely provide technical assistance to the MEPU-EC to strengthen education sector planning, resource management, analysis, and monitoring procedures at both central and decentralized levels. Activities may also support the MEPU-EC's Service for Statistics and Planning's information management and policy priorities, and reinforce transparent decision-making. To continue to improve the supply of well-trained teachers, activities are anticipated to reinforce the MEPU-EC's personnel management practices. In addition, USAID will reinforce education services for marginalized populations such as girls, rural students, and children affected by HIV/AIDS or conflict. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,194,000 DA). Capacity-building activities to encourage the participation of civil society and community-based organizations in education sector activities are expected to continue and expand into all four geographic regions of Guinea. Key activities may include strengthening linkages between the primary school civic education curriculum, civil society actions, and education sector planning, while continuing to address issues of gender equity, health and HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: With USAID support, basic education for children in Guinea continues to improve in terms of both access and quality. The total gross enrollment rate has increased from 54% in 1997 to 77% in 2004 (and for girls from 41% in 1997 to 70% in 2004). Teachers' instructional methods have shown measurable improvement, and student testing statistics show consistent gains over a 1998-1999 control group. A growing civil society movement of PTAs and other community-based organizations has contributed to moving Guinea closer to its goal of universal primary education.

USAID anticipates that by the end of the program in FY 2006, over 900 PTAs will have action plans to improve educational access, equity and quality; an information management system will be operational within the Ministry of Education to assist sectoral planning and resource management; a teacher deployment and training strategy will be in place; teacher training will have been provided to over 25,000 primary school teachers; every student in Grades 1 to 4 will have language arts textbooks and readers to use in class; and at least 10,000 girls will have received scholarships enabling them to finish primary school.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	675-004
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$300,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,579,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID seeks to strengthen governance and the democratic processes in Guinea through interventions at the local and national level. In an effort to improve relations between the national government and its citizens, USAID will focus on improving the performance of local government and its responsiveness to citizen needs, improving the effectiveness of national government institutions, enhancing a national dialogue on matters of public interest, and strengthening civil society advocacy on such issues as political freedom, fiscal transparency and efficient service delivery.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: No DA obligations are planned for FY 2005.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization. Using DA funds obligated in prior years, USAID will provide support to improve transparency and accountability in local governance will continue. USAID will further expand the program in Upper Guinea and assist more economic cooperatives to register in an effort to expand their revenue potential. If legislative elections take place in 2007 as planned, training workshops on citizen's rights and responsibilities during elections will be organized at the local government level. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$300,000 prior-year ESF). USAID will help organize dialogues and forums with all sectors of Guinean society to try to find solutions to the major sources of tension in the country. USAID expects that special training may be required for civil society and political parties on pivotal issues that arise during the campaigns for legislative elections such as the establishment of an independent electoral commission and government neutrality during the elections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$600,000 DA). USAID's program to improve transparency and accountability in local governance will continue. USAID will further expand the program in Upper Guinea and assist more economic cooperatives to register in an effort to expand their revenue potential. If legislative elections take place in 2007 as planned, training workshops on citizen's rights and responsibilities during elections will be organized at the local government level. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$429,000 DA). Since legislative elections are anticipated in 2007, USAID will expand its civic education and capacity-building work with civil society. USAID will put greater emphasis on training civil society organizations (CSOs), community based organizations (CBOs), community media professionals, and possibly political parties to manage and develop programming for community radio. In addition, USAID will begin anti-corruption training and regional workshops for CSOs, targeting professional associations regarding the need to end corruption and foster greater fiscal transparency at all levels of government. Principal grantee: IFES (prime).

Improve Early Warning and Response Mechanisms (\$400,000 DA). USAID will continue to organize dialogues and forums with all sectors of Guinean society to try to find solutions to the major sources of tension in the country. USAID expects that special training may be required for civil society and political

parties on pivotal issues that arise during the campaigns for legislative elections such as the establishment of an independent electoral commission and government neutrality during the elections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$150,000 DA). USAID may expand its support to national governmental institutions, such as the National Assembly and the judicial branch of government, by providing additional training and technical assistance in the areas of greater transparency and accountability in management and fiscal affairs. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID has made significant progress toward achieving the goals of this program and particularly in improving governance at the local level. USAID has supported local elected leaders, CBOs, civic advocacy and education, as well as coalition-building at the decentralized level. Fully 92% of the CBOs in USAID's target areas have improved their democratic governance practices through the development and implementation of bylaws and other legal documents, adoption of good management practices, the holding of regular meetings of their membership, and periodic election of officers. Furthermore, USAID has observed greater transparency in local government operations and more favorable local government responses to the needs of CBOs and civil society. USAID's activities contributed to making media liberalization a pivotal national policy issue in Guinea.

By the end of the program, USAID technical assistance and training will have equipped citizens and civil society organizations to be more effective advocates for their interests, and to participate in good local governance through improved democratic conduct.

Guinea PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	6,860	6,350	6,950	6,650
Development Assistance	16,717	12,505	7,922	10,888
Economic Support Fund	250	300	0	0
PL 480 Title II	9,808	10,688	7,180	3,500
Total Program Funds	33,635	29,843	22,052	21,038

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
675-001 Improved Natural Resource Management				
DA	5,767	4,825	2,833	4,374
ESF	250	0	0	0
675-002 Family Planning and Health (FPH)				
CSH	6,610	6,350	6,950	6,650
675-003 Basic Education				
DA	7,715	6,189	5,089	4,935
675-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,985	1,491	0	1,579
ESF	0	300	0	0
675-005 Post-Conflict Transition				
CSH	250	0	0	0
DA	1,250	0	0	0

Mission Director,
Annette Adams

Kenya

The Development Challenge: Kenya, by most measures, continues to face a daunting array of developmental constraints. Sustained economic growth and the alleviation of poverty are still significant challenges in Kenya. The Government of Kenya (GOK) will have to carefully reallocate public spending to support economic growth and poverty reduction, while striving to eliminate systemic obstacles to the full participation of women and other groups in the economy and in the political system. Areas of concern include the Kenyan population's elevated expectation of the government's ability to deliver results linked to election promises; investor and donor community hopes for the institutionalization of critical structural reforms in the financial sector, especially for privatization and public sector reform; and the need to strengthen human resource development and to build institutional capacity. In 2004, Kenya was selected as a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) Threshold Program-eligible country. Threshold countries are countries that do not qualify for MCA assistance but have demonstrated a commitment to meeting the eligibility requirements for MCA assistance in the future. These countries will be invited to submit proposals for funding to improve their performance on the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) selection criteria. The GOK is preparing a concept paper for consideration by the MCC. In coordination with USAID, MCC will review the proposals.

The current government is made up of a fragile coalition of disparate parties, which have not yet been able to agree on a new constitution. Parliament, where all these parties are represented, is one arena where these differences are being played out in public. Unless ruling elites can agree on the most contentious issues, including how to share power under a new constitution, there will be a continuing delay in passing critical pieces of legislation and in the implementation of the legal and judicial reforms that are essential to the long-term stability and growth of Kenya. Much still remains to be done to strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law in Kenya, but a foundation now exists to tackle these perennial weaknesses. Huge investments are needed to repair crumbling infrastructure and restore effective delivery of social services. Increased basic poverty and limited opportunities for generating income have contributed to the majority of rural Kenyans becoming exceedingly dependent on natural resources. As a result, Kenya's wildlife, forests, water and marine resources are being overexploited, resulting in degradation of the environment.

The country also faces a number of significant social challenges. More than half of the population is poor, and per capita income has declined every year from \$378 in 1992 to \$360 in 2003. HIV prevalence is declining, due both to fewer new infections and to increasing AIDS-related deaths. The latest modeling, using demographic health survey (DHS) and surveillance data, suggests that prevalence among adults 15-49 years old is now 7%, but there are still about 1,400,000 Kenyans infected with HIV, 140,000 adults who die from AIDS every year, and 1,700,000 orphans, many of whom lost parents to AIDS. HIV/AIDS prevention through positive behavior change, including the promotion of "ABC" (Abstinence, Be faithful, and correct and consistent Condom use), condom availability, blood transfusion safety, and preventing mother-to-child transmission is a program priority. The 2003 DHS survey, released in 2004, shows that fertility increased over the past five years, the first reversal in Kenya's successful family planning program in which USAID is the lead donor agency. Child mortality rates did not improve significantly. In 1999, 116/1000 children died before the age of five, while in 2003, the Child Mortality Rate was 114/1000. The infant mortality rate was constant at 77/1000. Maternal mortality remained high, while antenatal care coverage and medical assistance at delivery did not improve. The low levels of internal efficiency in Kenya's education system is evidenced by drop-out rates of between 5-6% and repetition rates of between 15-16% at primary school levels. The nation also continues to struggle with significant regional disparities in the rate of growth and investment, as well as with a prevalence of gender inequality in the distribution of income and wealth.

Kenya's total external debt in 2002 was about \$5.1 billion, including arrears, or 49% of the gross domestic product (GDP). Of this, 57.5% was owed to official multilateral creditors, while debt to bilateral and commercial creditors accounted for 32.2% and 8.5%, respectively. During the last decade, the GOK continued to service its external debt, bringing down debt service payments from 34% of the cost of export of goods and services in 1990 to 14% in 2001.

USAID's program contributes directly to the achievement of U. S. Government (USG) interests in Kenya. U.S. goals support the processes of political and economic reform, assist in the fight against corruption, protect Kenya's natural resource base, contribute to countering the terrorist threat in Kenya, and help combat the health crisis, especially HIV/AIDS.

The USAID Program: The overarching goal of USAID assistance is to build a democratic and economically prosperous Kenya. This goal is being addressed through five objectives: improving the balance of power among the institutions of governance; promoting sustainable use of natural resources; improving rural incomes by increasing agricultural and rural enterprise opportunities; improving health conditions; and providing education support for children of marginalized populations. FY 2005 funds will be used to implement ongoing programs. Activities to improve the balance of power among various branches of government will focus on increasing the independence of select government institutions in promoting more transparent and competitive electoral processes; increasing the effectiveness of civil society organizations in lobbying for reforms; monitoring government activities; and preventing and resolving conflicts. Growth of rural incomes will be encouraged through improvements in smallholder agricultural productivity (including the use of biotechnology approaches), market access, and strengthening the private sector's abilities to manage the production and distribution of key commodities. P.L. 480 Title II resources are used to improve food security and increase incomes in arid and semi-arid areas by increasing agriculture and livestock production and marketing opportunities, as well as promoting sustainable natural resources management practices. The natural resources management program will focus on the management of wildlife outside of protected areas, forests and environmental management, and integrated coastal management. USAID will use FY 2005 funds to implement an education program, focusing on improving historically marginalized populations' access to quality education.

Other Program Elements: USAID central funds support operations research in HIV/AIDS and community and reproductive health. Other central funds provide scholarships for girls and increased access to internet and other electronic communications. Anti-Corruption Initiative funds are used to support the GOK's efforts to increase transparency and accountability throughout the public sector. USDA resources contribute to the World Food Program's School Feeding Program, which is co-located with the USAID Education Program in marginalized areas.

Kenya is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

Other Donors: As the leading bilateral donor in Kenya, the United States chairs several donor meetings which meet once a month. Overall development assistance to Kenya totals about \$700 million per year. The United States and the United Kingdom (UK) are Kenya's first and second largest bilateral donors, respectively. The United States is the leading donor in democracy and governance. Other donors are the UK's Department for International Development (DFID), European Union (EU), Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Canada. The World Bank, EU, DFID and USAID work together to support the GOK in developing appropriate policies and macroeconomic and fiscal expenditure frameworks. USAID, the EU, and the World Bank have been instrumental in encouraging the development of an enabling policy environment for agriculture and natural resources management. The World Bank works closely with USAID to support Kenya's agricultural research institutes, while the EU, World Bank, African Development Bank, and USAID support livestock development. In natural resources management, major donors are the United States, the Netherlands, UK, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Denmark, EU, World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Program. The United States is the leading bilateral donor in population and health. USAID and DFID support work in HIV/AIDS, family planning, and malaria. USAID is a member of the Sector Working Group on Education, which includes DFID, World Bank, Canada, Japan, and United Nations organizations.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS, Population, and Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	615-003
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$12,600,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$12,300,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID's health program focuses on reducing fertility and the risk of HIV/AIDS through efforts to reform the health care sector, preventing HIV transmission, providing treatment, care, and support for those already infected, and delivering family planning and child survival services. USAID is a member of the U.S. Government's country team that is working to manage a major expansion of HIV/AIDS programs, with special attention to the promotion of "ABC" (Abstinence, Be faithful, and correct and consistent Condom use), care and treatment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$8,700,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support public and private sector reproductive health activities. One project works in 96 health facilities (80% Ministry of Health) in 10 districts of Kenya's Coast and Western provinces. The quality of care by training providers and upgrading facilities will be improved. Demand for services and the promotion of healthier behavior through community-level interpersonal communications will be increased. These activities will be consolidated in the existing areas in FY 2005 and started in a new province. USAID, working with the Ministry of Health (MOH), will decide which province to move into, and how to sustain the investment made in the first two provinces. Another project will train private sector health providers to improve their delivery of family planning services.

Several analyses of the 2003 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) will be completed in FY 2005. These will identify why family planning acceptance has reached a plateau and will help USAID develop programs to improve it. Work has already started under the Implementing Best Practices Initiative in six districts, including training health workers on family planning and ensuring contraceptive security at the local level. Principal contractors and grantees: Engender Health, Family Health International (FHI), The Futures Group, Intra Health, JHPIEGO, John Snow, Inc. (JSI), Population Council, Population Reference Bureau, and Population Services International (PSI). Subs: Aga Khan Health Services, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), and the University of Nairobi.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,700,000 CSH). During the East African Roll Back Network Conference in November 2004, USAID helped the Division of Malaria Control (DOMC) formulate country-specific priorities and an FY 2005 country plan aimed at achieving the Abuja targets. Through the Malaria Action Coalition, USAID will help the DOMC create a management database to track its activities and targets. The DOMC is now committed to change from sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine to Artemisinin Combination Therapy (ACT) for first-line anti-malarial treatment beginning in early 2005. Given the increased costs, the DOMC needs information on the use of malaria diagnostics in some situations, such as adults and older children with fever. USAID will help conduct an evaluation of the efficacy and usefulness of rapid diagnostic tests in FY 2005. In collaboration with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID), USAID's distribution program for insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) will expand in FY 2005. Prices will again be reduced to reach an even poorer market segment. Principal contractors and grantees: the Malaria Action Coalition (Centers for Disease Control, JHPIEGO, and Management Sciences for Health), Engender Health, The Futures Group, JSI, and PSI.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,200,000 CSH). A major challenge in the health sector is human

capacity development (HCD) at all levels, from managers to health care providers. USAID will assess HCD needs for Kenya and develop a plan to address these needs. USAID will continue to work with the Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA), both directly and by providing technical assistance, in order to improve the MOH logistics system. USAID will continue to strengthen management systems to make KEMSA a viable business entity, and improve coordination between KEMSA and its customers.

USAID is working with the MOH on national health sector reform and on improving health sector financing and sustainability. USAID will help the MOH use its National Health Accounts survey to identify financial constraints and develop strategies to overcome them. Data from the 2003 Kenya Service Provision Assessment (KSPA) Facility Survey will be available in early 2005 and will be used to provide inputs for the new 2005-2010 National Health Sector Strategic Plan. USAID will support the creation of a health Geographic Information System (GIS) database, in collaboration with the Ministries of Planning and Health. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, The Futures Group, JSI, KEMSA, MACRO, and the University of North Carolina.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department's Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$8,200,000 CSH). Additional reproductive health resources will allow USAID to improve the supply of reproductive health services in target areas and at the national level, and further improve national systems for planning, budgeting, and distributing essential commodities. This will be guided by the new national Health Sector Strategic Plan, findings from the DHS and KSPA surveys, and lessons identified by the Implementing Best Practices Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: Engender Health, FHI, The Futures Group, Intra Health, JHPIEGO, JSI, Population Council, Population Reference Bureau, and PSI. Subs: Aga Khan Health Services, PATH, and the University of Nairobi.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,700,000 CSH). USAID funds will be used to further expand the ITN program and support the national malaria program. In FY 2006, significant activities will include malaria testing, if appropriate, and implementing and monitoring the new malaria drug policy. Principal contractors and grantees: the Malaria Action Coalition (Centers for Disease Control, JHPIEGO, and Management Sciences for Health), Engender Health, The Futures Group, JSI, and PSI.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$1,400,000 CSH). Plans developed in FY 2005 to support human capacity development in the health sector will be implemented in FY 2006. Systems strengthening activities in logistics, training and supervision, and monitoring and evaluation will be continued. USAID will continue to work with KEMSA, both directly and by providing technical assistance, in order to improve the MOH logistics system. USAID will continue to strengthen management systems to make KEMSA a viable business entity, and improve coordination between KEMSA and its customers.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department's Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive, restoring the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: Final data from the 2003 DHS indicate that sexual activity by unmarried women and men has decreased in the past five years. Sales of socially marketed condoms, targeting those who are already sexually active, increased by 35%, meeting the FY 2004 target. Socially marketed oral contraceptives accounted for 32% of total national distribution in FY 2004. By the end of 2004, one third of all pregnant women in Kenya had received prevention of mother-to-child transmission services. About 350,000 people were counseled and tested, and over 16,000 persons with advanced HIV received antiretroviral therapy.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	Natural Resources Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	615-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,845,000 DA; \$3,250,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,000,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: The Natural Resources Management (NRM) program intends to maximize the sustainable use of natural resources by working with communities and the Government of Kenya (GOK) to enhance sustainable land use practices. The program focuses on: improving community-based wildlife management; strengthening forestry and environmental management; and enhancing integrated coastal zone management.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,845,000 DA, \$3,250,000 ESF). USAID will support integrated wildlife management and conservation by increasing the area covered by improved management from 772,813 to 827,988 hectares and increasing the number of individuals benefiting from conservation initiatives from 109,937 to 150,000. NRM advocacy and governance will be enhanced. Ten community-based organizations (CBOs) will be strengthened. Targeted technical support will be provided to the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS). That support includes developing a strategy for wildlife management; commercializing non-core services; conducting research for park management; and establishing a framework for a wildlife census. Income generation activities and re-investment in nature-based enterprises will be expanded. Eight community enterprises will be supported, and employment will be provided for 500 local people. Wildlife policy reform will be supported. KWS will host 15 workshops to facilitate public debate and dialogue on new wildlife policy for 30 key national organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: KWS, African Wildlife Foundation. USAID will procure the services of new partners to implement a wildlife program that is currently in the design stage.

The program will also focus on reversing forest and rangeland degradation and expand forest-based enterprises. The implementation of two participatory forest management (PFM) plans will be supported. Thirty thousand hectares will be placed under improved management through farm forestry and range rehabilitation. Two thousand community members will plant 150,000 tree seedlings. Eight district environment committees will receive institutional strengthening and 10 training sessions on the Environmental Management and Coordination Act. Five CBOs will be strengthened. Support will be provided to the Kenyan Government's Forest Reform Restructuring Committee to prepare a Forest Bill to be reintroduced to Parliament. The transformation of the Forest Department into the Kenya Forest Service will also be supported. The U.S. Forest Service will assist Kenya's Forest Department to develop fire management plans for six forest stations, and fire fighting equipment will be purchased for three forest stations. The diversity of forest-based businesses will be increased. Ten non-timber products businesses will be established or strengthened to benefit over 80,000 households. Two hundred farmers who live adjacent to target forest reserves will receive modern bee hives and receive training in apiary management. Sixty-five hectares will be set aside for commercial hay production, and six commercial tree nurseries will be established. Principal contractors and grantees: Kenya Forest Department, KWS, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, the National Environmental Management Authority and Nature Kenya.

In addition, the program will consolidate and strengthen local integrated coastal management (ICM) programs outside of marine protected areas. ICM will be mainstreamed through support to local-level initiatives. Support will be extended to 30 fishermen to access improved fishing gear. Fishermen will be

trained on fish handling, processing techniques and marketing. Incomes of 20,000 beneficiaries will be increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The ICM will be expanded to five new sites. Local and international training for 10 new coastal managers will be organized. Experience and information to support the ongoing dialogue on Kenya's national environmental policy will be provided through three workshops for policy makers. Support will be provided to the Kenya Marine Forum to enhance advocacy for marine policy. The progress undertaken to develop the Kenya Marine Policy will be at the 15% level on the policy advancement index. USAID will undertake an evaluation of this program to determine future program activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Kenya's Coast Development Authority and Pact/Kenya.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$3,000,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). USAID will provide support to KWS to complete the commercialization of non-core functions, such as concessions and ticketing. Dialogue with local authorities will be initiated to have a lease agreement with the private sector for the management of National Reserves. Park management plans for targeted parks will be developed and implemented to improve wildlife habitat. An annual wildlife census will be undertaken. In community areas, USAID will strengthen the governance systems of 20 new CBOs. A land Trust will be established and a land lease program will be developed. Communities will be encouraged to develop various value-adding activities for non-timber products, such as herbal medicine products, honey, crafts, etc. It is expected that the Kenyan Government will approve the new Wildlife Policy and a Bill will be in Parliament for debate. In this regard, support will be provided to KWS and other government departments to put in place a framework for implementing the new Wildlife Policy. Principal contractors and grantees: KWS.

After the new Forest Bill is enacted, USAID will focus on restructuring the Forestry Department. Technical assistance will be provided to the Forest Department to develop a strategic plan for the Kenya Forest Service. USAID will collaborate with other donors to undertake a forest inventory and to develop a master plan for the forest sector. Communities will expand farm forestry areas by providing an additional 4,600 hectares. Additional support will be provided to the National Environmental Management Authority to build the capacity of district environmental committees. Principal contractors and grantees: Kenya Forest Department, KWS, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, the National Environmental Management Authority and Nature Kenya.

USAID will focus on policy formulation and on improving the institutional governance of community organizations. Technical assistance will be provided to assist in drafting a Marine Policy, hosting five exchange tours to countries that have undertaken similar reforms, and strengthening collaboration between the Kenya Marine Program and the upcoming World Bank East Africa Regional Marine Program. Lessons learned from pilot activities will be given attention and focus. Principal contractors and grantees: Kenya's Coast Development Authority and Pact/Kenya.

Performance and Results: USAID provided important support to improve NRM in target areas. In 2004, landowners and communities placed 44,945 hectares of land under improved management. Of these, 33,647 hectares were set aside for wildlife conservation, 11,294 hectares for farm forestry, and 44 hectares for marine conservation. Communities planted 46,040 tree seedlings and distributed 8,000 Aloe suckers to participating farmers. A total of 69,969 individuals across the target areas benefited through participation in the program. Community enterprises earned \$188,837 total in salaries, wages and dividends, and 810 new jobs were created. Significant progress was realized under the policy and legislative reform agenda of the program, with the Wildlife Amendment Bill being developed and tabled in Parliament. By the end of the program, the sustainable use of natural resources will be maximized through USAID's work with communities and the GOK in enhancing sustainable land use practices by focusing on improving community based wildlife management, strengthening forestry and environmental management, and augmenting integrated coastal zone management. A total of 669,544 hectares (111% increase from the baseline) of land will be under improved management. 300,000 tree seedlings will be established in degraded community and government forest areas. Total beneficiaries will increase to 121,000 individuals (140% increase from baseline). Fifty nature-based community businesses will be set up, and 2,500 additional jobs will be created. Kenya will have a new forestry and wildlife policy and act. A national land use policy and marine policy be drafted and tabled in Parliament for approval.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	615-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,600,000 DA; \$4,128,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,673,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: USAID works to improve the balance of power among the various branches of government in Kenya, specifically by helping to increase the independence of select government institutions, with a focus on Parliament and promoting more transparent and competitive electoral processes. The effectiveness of civil society organizations (CSOs) in lobbying for reforms, monitoring government activities, and preventing and resolving conflicts is increased. A key component of all program activities is support in the fight against corruption, which has widespread ramifications for the social, economic, and political development of the country.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$400,000 DA; \$2,778,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the institutionalization, capacity building and training for key Government of Kenya (GOK) anti-corruption entities, including the Department of Governance and Ethics, the Department of Public Prosecutions, and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission. USAID will assist in strengthening a Public Complaints Unit, conducting the baseline survey for the National Anti-Corruption Campaign, and establishing an Asset Recovery Program. Principal contractors and grantees: the Office of the President, the Attorney General, and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$750,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). The program will focus on improving the effectiveness of the Kenyan Parliament. Departmental and watchdog committees will be targeted. To accomplish this, the Parliamentary Service Commission will be assisted to revise standing orders, revalidate the strategic plan, kick-start the establishment of a Parliamentary Fiscal Analysis Office and fund an internship program. In addition, three committees will be assisted to develop and initiate the implementation of their strategic plans. Four forums will be convened for the Members of Parliament (MPs), the Executive Office, research organizations and the private sector associations to discuss key policy issues and how to improve accountability in public finances. Principal contractors and grantees: the Center for International Development of the State University of New York (until February 2005). A follow-on program is scheduled to begin on February 15, 2005, and USAID is currently identifying an implementing partner.

Support and Promote Free and Fair Elections (\$700,000 DA; \$350,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the institutionalization, capacity building and training for the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK). Technical assistance will support the computerization of the Procurement and Supplies Department. The Research Division will be linked to web sites providing information on election legislation, election management, polling/counting technology, electronic voting, new electoral technology, reporting and results programs, advance voting and voting abroad concepts. A digital ID system software will be purchased and installed. Assistance will also support the implementation of the ECK's restructuring plan, further strengthening logistics capacity and local ballot printing, and accelerating the transmission and display of results. USAID will also support an assessment of the electoral environment in preparation for the 2007 national elections. Principal contractors and grantees: International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$750,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF). USAID is supporting CSOs that advocate for policy and legislative reforms, as well as monitor GOK activities. In FY 2005, CSO advocacy activities will

mainly focus on the following sectors: judicial reforms, anti-corruption, economic reforms, gender inclusion, greater access to information and conflict management. Development assistance funds are also supporting CSOs working to prevent, mitigate and resolve conflicts in pastoral areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Kenyan CSOs, including Transparency International (TI-Kenya Chapter), the International Commission of Jurists (Kenya Section), Center for Governance and Development, Federation of Women Lawyers (Kenya Chapter), Institute of Economic Affairs, Center for Law and Research International, Center for Minority Rights, National Council of Churches of Kenya, Wajir Peace and Development Agency and Intermediate Technology Development Group.

FY 2006 Program: Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$813,000 DA; \$1,500,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the institutionalization, capacity building, and training for key GOK anti-corruption entities, including the Department of Governance and Ethics, the Department of Public Prosecutions, and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission. USAID will assist in strengthening the Public Complaints Unit, as well as the Financial Intelligence and Asset Forfeiture Units of the Assets Recovery Program. Principal contractors and grantees: the Office of the President, the Attorney General, and the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$750,000 DA; \$250,000 ESF). The program to strengthen Parliament will continue. Three additional committees will be assisted to revise and implement their strategic plans, while the staff capacity enhancement and forums to discuss economics and accountability will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: USAID is currently identifying an implementing partner.

Support and Promote Free and Fair Elections (\$1,060,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support the institutionalization, capacity building and training for the ECK. Assistance will also be extended, in view of the upcoming 2007 Kenyan elections. Support could include assistance to domestic monitors to assess whether the elections are transparent and competitive. Media bias in the run up to the elections will also be assessed. Principal contractors and grantees: International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$1,050,000 DA; \$250,000 ESF). Support for civil society organizations promoting policy advocacy and monitoring GOK activities as outlined above will continue, as well as support to the conflict prevention and mitigation program in pastoral areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Kenyan CSOs, including Transparency International (TI-Kenya Chapter), the International Commission of Jurists (Kenya Section), Center for Governance and Development, Federation of Women Lawyers (Kenya Chapter), Institute of Economic Affairs, Center for Law and Research International, Center for Minority Rights, National Council of Churches of Kenya, Wajir Peace and Development Agency and Intermediate Technology Development Group.

Performance and Results: An independent evaluation revealed that the Kenyan Parliament is significantly more independent, with the MPs now willing to demand amendments to bills and to force the Executive Office to better explain and justify the budget it proposes. Bills are routinely subjected to more amendments than at any other time in the history of Parliament. Early gains in the fight against corruption are also evident; TI's Corruptions Perception Index 2004 indicates that Kenya's index score increased from 1.9 (most acute range) to 2.1 (rampant range). The Kenya Bribery Index 2004, conducted by the local chapter of TI, notes a significant decline in both the number of bribes paid per person per year (from 28.8 to 9.4) and the cost of bribes to individuals per month (from \$52 to \$17). Although civil society continues to be key to advancing democratic consolidation in Kenya, it has also suffered, as several of its prominent leaders have accepted positions in the government. Continued assistance is needed to ensure it has the technical ability to monitor the GOK 's commitment to reform.

By program completion, there will be a better balance of power among the institutions of governance; the National Assembly (i.e., Parliament) will be independent; government systems will be more transparent and accountable to the people of Kenya; and CSOs will have the full capacity to effectively lobby for national reforms and monitor government activities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	Increased Rural Household Incomes
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	615-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,523,000 DA; \$1,550,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$525,000 DCA
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$8,171,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: The program increases rural household incomes for the smallholder farmers and micro-entrepreneurs in medium- and high-potential areas and improves food security and increased incomes for vulnerable populations in Arid and Semi-Arid (ASAL) areas. The program is an integral part of the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), approved for Kenya through 2009.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$4,300,000 DA, \$900,000 ESF). USAID will fund the development and transfer of improved technologies and enhance the efficiency of market systems through support to the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI). USAID will build capacity and increase public knowledge and awareness in biotechnology and establish a functional National Biosafety Framework in Kenya. USAID's horticulture program will train over 150,000 smallholder farmers on sanitary and phytosanitary standards to increase horticulture exports. USAID will work with Kenyan stakeholders to remove critical policy constraints related to U.S. market access; emphasize export trade, focusing on tree crops and flower exports under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); assist in Pest Risk Analysis required by the United States; and assist the Government of Kenya (GOK) to decrease trade in counterfeit products. Principal contractors and grantees: KARI, Land O' Lakes (LOL), Fintrac, ACDI/VOCA, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), National Council of Science & Technology (NCST), African Biotechnology Stakeholders Forum (ABSF), Ministry of Trade (MOT).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,400,000 DA, \$200,000 ESF). Micro and small enterprises' (MSEs) access to commercial business development services will be increased. Over 700,000 MSEs, including smallholder farmers and women entrepreneurs, will be made aware of the value of business development services, and 400,000 will have access to the services by 2005. Over 300 farmer groups will be formed and strengthened, with at least 80 linked to private sector markets, input suppliers and other private sector business service providers. More resources will be leveraged through the Development Credit Authority (DCA), Global Development Alliance and other forms of partnerships. Principal contractors and grantees: Emerging Markets Groups (EMG) (prime), ACDI/VOCA, LOL, Fintrac, and others to be determined.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$830,000 DA, \$150,000 ESF). Resources will be used for policy research, analysis and dialogue as part of a reform process for agriculture, microenterprise, microfinance and biotechnology in trade. USAID will support analyses for streamlining agriculture legislation, harmonizing the seed policy within the East African region, enacting the Microfinance Institutions (MFI) Bill, establishing a system of self-regulation within the microfinance sector, and analysis on "Kenyanizing" the Cartagena Protocol. Principal contractors and grantees: Tegemeo Institute for Policy Analysis and Development (Tegemeo), Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPR) and NCST.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$993,000 DA; \$525,000 prior year DCA; \$300,000 ESF). USAID will build capacity of the microfinance industry (MFI) by creating an industry-level enabling environment that promotes MFI growth and product development, setting industry standards, credit reference bureaus. Through the DCA, there will be increased access to growth capital to expand

financial services to medium and small enterprises, including women entrepreneurs and smallholder farmers in the maize, horticulture and dairy sectors. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives, Inc (DAI) (prime), Association of Microfinance Institutions (AMFI), Cooperative Bank of Kenya, National Industrial Credit Bank.

Increase Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. USAID will increase capacity of vulnerable communities in the ASAL area to mitigate the effects of weather-related disasters that erode livelihoods. Activities include the promotion of drought tolerant crops and sustainable farming technologies, environmental conservation and natural resource management. The activities will increase annual incomes by 24% and the number of food secure families in USAID-targeted areas to 20% by 2005. Principal contractors and grantees: CARE, World Vision, CRS, ADRA, Food for the Hungry.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$5,000,000 DA; \$2,000,000 ESF). DA resources will fund ongoing activities in maize, dairy and horticulture, emphasizing IEHA priorities of technology development and transfer, biotechnology and markets. ESF will be used to promote AGOA exports and strengthen trade capacity. Principal contractors and grantees: KARI, LOL, Fintrac, ACDI/VOCA, KEPHIS, NCST, ABSF, MOT.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,600,000 DA). DA resources will continue to increase MSE access to expanded business support services. Principal contractors and grantees: Emerging Markets Groups (EMG), ACDI/VOCA, LOL, Fintrac, and others to be determined.

Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$750,000 DA). USAID will continue increasing local research and analysis capacity and advancing the unification of agriculture sector legislations and financial services policy and regulatory reforms. Principal contractors and grantees: Tegemeo and KIPPRA.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$821,000 DA). USAID will continue promoting industry-level enabling environment for MFI growth and product development. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, AMFI, Cooperative Bank and NIC Bank.

Performance and Results: Due to USAID activities, household incomes increased by 12%, from \$1,922 in 2002 to \$2,151 in 2004, exceeding the 10% target. Household incomes in targeted ASAL communities increased from \$1,445 in 2003 to \$1,666 in 2004. The USAID training on improved farming practices increased farmer adoption of technologies. USAID-supported product promotion and consumer awareness campaigns, trade in milk, horticulture and maize increased. Milk trade increased by 32%, (target was 8%), while the traded value increased by 29%. The value of fresh horticultural exports increased by 13% to \$410 million in 2004, while the volume increased by 22% to 162,000 MTs. The fresh fruits exports provided at least \$6 million in additional smallholder incomes. Private sector participation increased significantly in the smallholder sector. Through commercial banks, USAID's DCAs expanded credit access to a large number of MSEs, including smallholder farmers in Kenya. USAID-supported Tegemeo Institute assisted the Parliamentary to develop a unified legislation for the agriculture sector, the first such attempt in Africa. USAID, through Seed Trade Association of Kenya (STAK) made progress towards harmonizing standards in seed quality, certification protocols, release and registration of regional seed variety lists within the East African region.

By the end of the program, rural household incomes for the smallholder farmers and micro-entrepreneurs in medium- and high-potential areas will be increased by 40%. Food security will be improved and incomes for vulnerable populations in ASAL areas will increase by 45%. The Kenya program's contribution to IEHA's objectives will be significant in incomes and agricultural productivity.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	615-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,814,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2008

Summary: The USAID basic education objective in Kenya is focused on improving the quality and efficiency of education accessed by historically marginalized populations. While the Kenyan concept of marginalized populations includes the arid and semi-arid lands, urban slums, people with disabilities and girls, the initial phase of the USAID program focuses primarily upon the largely Muslim populations of the Northeastern and Coast Provinces, which have the lowest rates of school enrollment and educational attainment in Kenya. Key components of the USAID program include: implementing a social mobilization campaign to increase the appreciation for education and creating a demand for quality educational services by marginalized populations; (2) implementing a policy and investment framework which encourages and facilitates the participation of marginalized populations within the national education system; and improving Teacher Practices/Competencies through in-service training. The basic education program is closely linked to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief and USAID's Health Program. These linkages have improved the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology's (MOEST) policies, institutional framework, services and HIV/AIDS awareness efforts.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,414,000 DA). USAID will finance a campaign to mobilize communities and schools to raise issues and foster dialogue regarding the value of education, improved school management, and improved educational attainment in marginalized areas. The program intends to strengthen local communities' responsibilities for influencing, implementing and achieving quality education. Activities will increase both the demand for quality education and the capacity of the education system to meet that demand. The geographical focus of the program will be the predominantly Muslim regions of the Northeastern and Coast Provinces, which have the lowest rates of school enrollment and educational attainment in the country.

This complements the efforts undertaken in the policy areas by the World Bank and the British Department for International Development (DFID), the leading development partners in basic education in Kenya. The focus will be on making adjustments to the MOEST's policy and investment framework to ensure that outreach mechanisms are maximized and responsive to the needs of Kenyans, especially those living in marginalized areas. It is expected that technical assistance will assist the government in developing policies and programs which are inclusive in nature, as well as using technology (interactive radio and internet technologies) to increase educational access.

Principal contractors and grantees: Academies for International Research (prime), Aga Khan Foundation (sub).

Improve Quality of Workforce (\$400,000 DA). This program complements the efforts undertaken by other donors and will focus on teachers within the geographical areas of the Northeastern and Coast Provinces. The in-service training will focus on developing lesson plans, in-class management, and the creation of an improved learning environment within the selected provinces. Principal grantees: to be determined but are expected to be Kenyan institutions with supplementary U.S. assistance as determined by institutional assessments. Principal contractors and grantees: Academies for International Research (prime), Aga Khan Foundation (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID intends to expand the campaign to mobilize communities and schools to raise issues and foster dialogue regarding the value of education, improved school management, and improved educational attainment in marginalized areas, with a view to strengthening the local community's responsibility for influencing, implementing and achieving educational quality. Activities will increase both the demand for quality education and the capacity of the education system to meet that demand. The bilateral program is complemented by the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program, which is funded by USAID's Africa Education Initiative and focuses on providing additional resources to girls residing in marginalized areas. It also complements the U.S. Department of Agriculture-funded School Feeding Program, which is implemented by the World Food Program and the GOK in targeted schools within the marginalized areas.

This complements the efforts undertaken in policy areas by the World Bank and the British DFID. The focus will be on making adjustments to the MOEST's policy and investment framework to ensure that outreach mechanisms are maximized and responsive to the needs of Kenyans, especially those living in marginalized areas. It is expected that technical assistance will assist the government in implementing policies and programs which are inclusive in nature as well as using technology (interactive radio and internet technologies) to increase educational access.

Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Teacher Practices/Competencies Improved (\$250,000 DA). This program complements the efforts undertaken by other donors and will focus on teachers within the geographical areas of the Northeastern and Coast Provinces. The in-service training will focus on developing lesson plans, in-class management, and the creation of an improved learning environment within the selected provinces. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined but are expected to be Kenyan institutions with supplementary U.S. assistance as determined by institutional assessments.

Performance and Results: USAID funded the basic education program in the last quarter of FY 2004, and the Performance Monitoring Plan will be finalized in early CY 2005. Currently, the principal outcomes to be expected at the end of this program include an increase in the number of children in marginalized areas attending school by 9.4%, from 45.6% to 55.0% with girls' attendance increasing from 39.8 % to 48.0%. School retention rates for children residing in marginalized areas are expected to increase from 76.0% to 85.0%, with girls' retention rate increasing from 67.8% to 75.0%. The percentage of children in marginalized areas passing examinations and continuing to the next level of education are expected to increase from 65.0% to 70.0%, with the percentage for girls in this category increasing from 55.0% to 62.0%. In addition, it is expected that the number of school management committees created will increase from 53 to 125. The number of teachers who receive in-service training will be 5,650, and the number of teachers trained in interactive radio instruction will be 350.

Kenya PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	36,488	34,877	12,600	12,300
Development Assistance	14,183	11,701	15,782	16,344
Development Credit Authority	727	300	0	0
Economic Support Fund	1,950	7,953	8,928	8,000
PL 480 Title II	34,664	41,342	21,736	11,657
Total Program Funds	88,012	96,173	59,046	48,301

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
615-003 HIV/AIDS, Population, and Health				
CSH	36,488	34,877	12,600	12,300
615-005 Natural Resources Management				
DA	2,913	3,217	2,845	3,000
ESF	450	750	3,250	2,000
615-006 Democracy and Governance				
DA	3,550	2,436	2,600	3,673
ESF	1,500	4,000	4,128	4,000
615-007 Increased Rural Household Incomes				
DA	7,720	3,134	7,523	8,171
DCA	727	300	0	0
ESF	0	3,203	1,550	2,000
615-008 Basic Education				
DA	0	2,914	2,814	1,500

Mission Director,
Kiert Toh

Liberia

Overview

For fourteen years from 1989 to the signing of the Accra Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in August of 2003, Liberia was in a constant state of conflict. In a nation of only three million people, it is estimated that the war took over 250,000 lives and displaced a million people, including hundreds of thousands of refugees who fled the country. Rape and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls were pervasive. It is difficult to exaggerate the devastation this protracted civil war has had on Liberia's physical, social, political and economic infrastructure. Liberia's human development indicators reflect the alarming condition of its people. Over 80% of Liberia's population is illiterate and lives below the poverty line. The unemployment rate exceeds 70%. Thirty-five percent of Liberians are malnourished, only 28% are fully immunized, just 25% have access to safe drinking water, and only 36% have access to sanitation facilities.

During Charles Taylor's final years in power, USAID directed its resources solely to non-governmental, civil society organizations, particularly those engaged in primary health care, agriculture, and peace-building. As the fighting entered Monrovia in the late spring and early summer of 2003, tens of thousands of Liberians sought refuge in central Monrovia, where living conditions were virtually unbearable. Substantial U.S. Government (USG) and European Union (EU) relief activities kept many alive.

Since the signing of the CPA, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) has helped establish the peace by deploying the world's largest UN peacekeeping force of 15,000 troops and over 1,000 civilian police. By the end of 2004, UNMIL had completed a relatively successful disarmament and demobilization program that removed most small arms from the hands of the ex-combatants. The CPA established the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) which is comprised of representatives from all the former warring factions. The NTGL must now oversee the first phase of the recovery process and to fulfill the NTGL's mandate to prepare the nation for "free and fair" elections in October 2005 and to inaugurate a new legitimate, elected government in January 2006.

Programs

After the signing of the CPA, the international community looked to the United States to lead the reconstruction effort in Liberia. The \$200 million in International Disaster and Famine Assistance (IDFA) funding provided by the Congress in early FY 2004 enabled the USG to take a leadership role at this historic moment. In February 2004, the United States, the United Nations and the World Bank co-chaired the International Reconstruction Conference, which garnered \$522 million in pledges from the international donor community.

Through a consultative, inter-agency process, USAID programmed \$107.9 million of the \$200 million of IDFA funds. The remaining \$92.1 million was programmed through other agencies and included \$38.6 million for the Department of State, \$35 million for the Department of Defense, and \$18.5 million for the Department of the Treasury. Of the amount programmed by USAID, the Bureau for Africa received \$71.4 million for the activities described in detail below, and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Office of Transition Initiatives received \$24.5 million and \$12 million respectively for humanitarian relief and transition assistance programs.

In FY 2004 the Bureau for Africa consolidated its existing programs in Liberia under a single, two-year community revitalization and reintegration strategic objective. All of the Bureau's \$71.4 million in IDFA resources are programmed under this objective, the primary goals of which are to enhance good governance and the peace process; create economic and social conditions within communities that will facilitate both reintegration and the rehabilitation of infrastructure; increase formal and non-formal learning and counseling opportunities; and improve community health practices.

The holding of free and fair elections in October 2005 is one of the USG's top priorities in Liberia, and is essential to the completion of the transition to a legitimate government. In support of the elections process, USAID is training civil society organizations to educate voters and observe the upcoming 2005 elections; building the capacity of Liberia's National Elections Commission to administer the national

elections; strengthening political parties; and supporting initiatives to “get out the vote” and provide nation-wide coverage of the election process.

In FY 2004 USAID designed and began to implement a nation-wide public works program that established community-based, labor-intensive construction brigades of skilled and semi-skilled tradesmen and unskilled laborers to rehabilitate urban and rural roads and water systems, community buildings, hospitals, clinics, schools and community offices. This program will employ up to 20,000 ex-combatants and at least another 15,000 women and children associated with the fighting forces and other war-affected Liberians. The program also offers on-the-job training in skills such as surveying, masonry, carpentry, equipment operation and maintenance.

Decades of poor governance and 14 years of civil war have devastated Liberia's formal public education system and created a tremendous need for informal, accelerated learning opportunities for ex-combatant and non-combatant youth and young adults. USAID has championed the resumption of the United Nations Children's Fund's Advanced Learning Program (ALP) which condenses the normal primary school curriculum from six years into three. USAID also funds the rehabilitation of schools and teacher training facilities; provides educational equipment, textbooks, materials and supplies; and supports curriculum development. In addition, USAID offers psychological counseling and specialized training for women and children formerly associated with fighting forces. Several multi-year programs provide counseling opportunities and other services to displaced Liberians, refugees, ex-combatants and other war-affected Liberians to help them re-establish their communities and resume normal lives.

USAID's existing multi-year health intervention program continues to deliver primary and reproductive health care services through community clinics; build the institutional capacity of Liberian NGOs to deliver primary health care services; and address primary health care policy issues with the NTGL. An increased focus on combating the spread of HIV/AIDS is planned for FY 2005.

Other Program Elements: USAID's transitional program in Liberia is a model of internal and inter-agency integration and collaboration. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and Office of Food for Peace (FFP) provide extensive humanitarian relief and assistance, particularly to Liberia's large population of internally displaced persons. The Office of FFP also implements vital food for work and supplementary feeding programs. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives provides more than 100 small grants to assist various Liberian organizations recover from the ravages of war and resume normal operations. USAID's Bureau for Africa's Conflict Fund supports conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities in Liberia's most war-affected counties. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund provides psycho-social support and protection programs to war-affected youth. In addition, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration provides several international NGOs with critical support for Liberian internally displaced persons and refugees. The USG also has contributed to the United Nations' Disarmament, Demobilization, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Trust Fund, and USAID participates in the programming of the Fund's sub-grants to NGOs. The U.S. Department of Treasury has fielded four resident advisors to work in Liberia's Central Bank, Ministry of Finance and Bureau of the Budget. The State Department's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement provided funding to the UN Trust Fund to upgrade the Liberian Police, and it is in the process of programming an additional \$12.5 million for further assistance to the justice sector.

Under this single objective that runs through FY 2006, USAID will (1) create economic and social conditions at the community level to reintegrate and rehabilitate ex-combatants and others affected by the war; (2) increase formal and informal learning opportunities; (3) enhance the peace process and promote good governance; and (4) increase the availability of essential primary health care services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$30,966,000 prior-year IDFA; \$4,809,000 DA; \$24,800,000 ESF). USAID activities are designed to revive Liberia's post-war economy, with special attention to job creation and income generation, the reconstruction of basic infrastructure, the reintegration of women and children associated with the fighting forces, community-level approaches to peace-building and self-development, agricultural productivity, elections, governance and legal reforms.

Employment generation activities under the Liberia Community Infrastructure Program include road repair, rehabilitation of community and school facilities, and renovation of water and sewage systems. USAID will also expand educational opportunities for women and youth affected by the war by offering accelerated learning opportunities. In addition, USAID will provide psychosocial counseling and specialized training for ex-combatants and women and children affected by the war. Training and modest financing will be provided to promote micro-enterprise and small-scale business development in agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Principal contractors and grantees: Development Alternatives Incorporated, International Rescue Committee, Christian Children's Fund, and Save the Children-UK (primes); and CARE (sub).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$10,000,000 prior-year IDFA; \$1,000,000 DA). In preparation for Liberia's general elections scheduled for October 2005, USAID will provide support to the National Election Commission, political parties and civil society organizations (CSOs) to encourage political competition, broad participation, and elections that are free and fair. Principal grantees: International Republican Institute, International Foundation for Election Systems, and National Democratic Institute (primes).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,500,000 prior-year IDFA; \$1,000,000 prior-year CSH; \$4,471,000 CSH). USAID will help to rehabilitate Liberia's community health care with integrated support to rural clinics and community health services. To reduce child mortality USAID services will include immunizations, micronutrient supplementation, and care of children suffering from pneumonia, diarrheal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, malaria and measles. As part of the abstinence, be faithful and condom promotion approach, USAID will expand efforts to help reduce sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS through the promotion of behavior change and safe sexual practices. USAID will support the institutional strengthening of Liberian non-governmental organizations, provide essential medicines and family planning commodities, and distribute home-based delivery kits to the clinics and surrounding communities. Principal grantees and agencies: Africare (Prime); and Morehouse School of Medicine, the Johns Hopkins University, Family Planning Association of Liberia, Medical Emergency Relief Cooperative International, Liberia Prevention of Maternal Mortality, World Health Organization, United Nations Family Planning Association, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (subs).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$2,800,000 prior-year IDFA; \$1,045,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen the ability of CSOs to implement community-driven development projects in the areas of agriculture, education, water and sanitation, and literacy. The CSOs will also receive support to increase their civic advocacy activities related to elections, conflict mitigation, and human rights. Peace-building programs will expand the numbers of mediators and peace advocates; and encourage communities to interact and plan together through the implementation of joint projects. Principal grantees: Academy for Educational Development and CHF International (primes); and Mercy Corps (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Address Conflict Transitional Issues (\$3,259,000 DA; \$68,000,000 ESF). USAID will expand its community-focused, post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. In addition to programs that encourage ex-combatants and other war-affected persons to return to their communities of origin, these war-affected persons will receive training in agriculture, masonry, roof tiling, and business skills. USAID will also expand activities to diversify crops and increase market access.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,900,000 CSH). USAID will expand its primary and reproductive health care activities in targeted communities; increase its HIV/AIDS activities; further address the institutional strengthening and organizational development needs of Liberian NGOs and county health teams; and continue, as well as expand, support for the development of in-service training for health care personnel.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$499,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen CSOs, with added focus on business associations that can advocate for an enabling environment for private sector development.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,000,000 DA). Efforts to provide formal and informal learning opportunities will continue. In addition, USAID plans to increase its emphasis on basic education by

providing equipment, textbooks and technical assistance to the Ministry of Education. This will build the capacity of the education system to provide in-service teacher training, develop curriculum, and improve access for female and male students.

Strengthen Democratic Governance Institutions (\$1,100,000 DA; \$7,000,000 ESF). USAID will build capacity for a functional national government by training newly elected government officials. In order to fill the leadership vacuum left by years of civil war and corrupt leaders, USAID will establish a leadership development program to provide scholarships for Liberian youth to earn college and post-graduate degrees to gain the skills and knowledge required of a new generation of leaders.

Performance and Results: USAID has created more than 500,000 days of direct employment for more than 10,000 ex-combatants and other unemployed Liberians. This employment program improved over 1,500 kilometers of road, repaired clinics, schools and administrative buildings, and cleared over 1,000 acres of brush. Programs also re-united thousands of children associated with the fighting forces with their families, and provided protection and psychosocial services to hundreds of women. The primary health care program was re-started and provided services to over 500,000 people in 450 targeted communities through its network of 40 clinics. In FY 2004 USAID provided 85% of the commodities used to support Liberia's reproductive health program and to fight STIs and HIV/AIDS. By the end of this transitional program, hundreds of villages will benefit from improved social, political and economic conditions; tens of thousands of Liberians will have been peacefully reintegrated into their communities; and acceptable elections will have been held with nonviolent aftermath.

Liberia

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	2,627	2,819	4,471	2,900
Development Assistance	3,758	0	6,854	7,858
Economic Support Fund	4,420	0	24,800	75,000
International Disaster Assistance	0	71,400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	18,201	21,532	5,452	0
Total Program Funds	29,006	95,751	41,577	85,758

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
669-003 Improved Community Health				
CSH	2,100	2,819	0	0
669-004 Improved Economic Livelihood				
DA	2,168	0	0	0
669-005 Civil Society and Democracy				
CSH	527	0	0	0
DA	1,590	0	0	0
ESF	4,420	0	0	0
669-006 Community Revitalization and Reintegration				
CSH	0	0	4,471	2,900
DA	0	0	6,854	7,858
ESF	0	0	24,800	75,000
IDA	0	71,400	0	0

Mission Director,
Wilbur Thomas

Madagascar

The Development Challenge: The Government of Madagascar (GOM), led by President Marc Ravalomanana, is engaged in an ambitious effort to address the country's immense development challenges. Stricken with widespread poverty and endemic corruption, Madagascar has an average per capita income of only \$255; 70% of its population lives below the poverty line; 49% of children under five years of age are malnourished; rates of child mortality of 84 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality of 488 per 100,000 live births are unacceptably high; life expectancy is only 55 years; HIV prevalence is 1.1%; the annual population growth rate is high at 2.8%; and, 46% of the population is illiterate. The projected 2004 real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 5.3% is considerably less than the 9.6% growth rate achieved last year. Overall macroeconomic management has been sound, but the economy was buffeted by a rapid depreciation of the currency in early 2004 and rising world prices for rice and petroleum products, resulting in a projected inflation rate of 27%. In mid-2004, Madagascar reached the Completion Point under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), resulting in extensive cancellation of sovereign debt (\$1.9 billion U.S. dollars). Based on sound economic, governance, and social investment indicators, Madagascar was selected as one of the first 16 countries worldwide eligible to receive Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding.

Under the country's Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan (PRSP), GOM development priorities emphasize good governance, economic growth, and social welfare. To promote good governance, the GOM has established an Anti-Corruption Commission in the Presidency as well as an independent, anti-corruption agency, both of which are supported by USAID's Anti-Corruption Initiative. The GOM requires public disclosure of assets by state officials and is introducing public finance and customs sector reforms. The government is working to reduce the illicit trade of precious and semi-precious gemstones. The GOM has canceled illegal forestry permits and has banned the export of endangered species. To stimulate economic growth, the GOM has strengthened partnerships with the private sector and, with donor support, will have invested over \$1 billion in roads and other transportation infrastructure by 2006. The GOM also declared a two-year tax holiday on investment and limited consumer imports, and has opened the sale of land to foreign investors. Recognizing the importance of its unique environment to the long-term health of the Malagasy economy and the welfare of its people, and building upon support from USAID and other donors, the GOM has dramatically increased planned protected areas from 1.7 million to 6 million hectares. In the social sector, the GOM is committed to preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS; fighting malaria; strengthening health care at the community level; and increasing access to and the quality of primary education through its "Education for All" program.

Installed in 2002, the Ravalomanana government maintains considerable public support for its ambitious programs. However, it faces a number of risks: that a weak and poorly equipped bureaucracy will be unable to accomplish many of the planned reforms and results; that ambitious social programs will outstrip government revenues; that the public will grow impatient with the pace of reform under the weight of grinding poverty and rising food prices; that vested interests will retard the reform agenda; that foreign investment will fail to materialize at the rate necessary to meet economic growth objectives; and, that natural disasters -- the country is vulnerable to cyclones -- will undermine GOM progress. U.S. Government (USG) development assistance mitigates these risks.

U.S. national interests in Madagascar include the preservation of the country's unique biodiversity; its growing importance as a bilateral commercial partner under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); and alleviation of its deep poverty, which is exacerbated by natural disasters, food insecurity and weak social services. The United States and Madagascar enjoy close relations, and Madagascar is an ally in the global fight against terrorism. The top three U.S. foreign policy objectives in Madagascar are promotion of democracy; broad-based economic development (including health); and environmental protection. Complementary interests include containing the nascent HIV/AIDS epidemic, supporting the country's democratic transition, and combating Trafficking in Persons. Madagascar is one of the three highest biodiversity conservation priority countries in the world.

The USAID Program: The overall goal of the USAID program in Madagascar is sustainable and inclusive economic development. Madagascar's acute poverty and legacy of corruption continue to pose formidable challenges to government and donor community efforts to transform the country. Human and financial resources and the institutional capacity to implement programs, especially in the public and nongovernmental organization (NGO) sectors, remain weak, undermining the overall ability of the Malagasy Government to deliver results. The USAID program directly addresses these problems by strengthening local NGOs and selected government institutions; promoting public-private dialogue; supporting the implementation of a national anti-corruption agenda; increasing access to quality health services and products; improving natural resource management; promoting private investment; and increasing rural incomes.

Other Program Elements: USAID's centrally funded education activities, and support received from the Leland Initiative, provide increased Internet access in Madagascar. A three-year program under the Women's Legal Rights Initiative began early 2004. Central population funds contribute to joint environment-health programs. Funds from centrally managed USAID health programs will support community-based health and family planning activities. USAID central funds enable the conservation of a national park in west Madagascar. Funds provided by USAID's centrally managed disaster assistance program assists populations affected by drought in the south of the country. Finally, the P.L. 480 food assistance program will continue to support child survival and nutrition, education, and rural development.

Other Donors: USAID places strong emphasis on donor coordination and enjoys productive collaboration with all major donors. The World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union are Madagascar's largest multilateral donors, followed by France, the United States and Japan at the bilateral level. Donor coverage and priorities by sector are as follows: World Bank (governance, institutional development, public finance, judicial reform, gemstone trade, maternal/child health, HIV/AIDS, environment, education, privatization, agriculture, food security, rural development, micro-credit); European Union (public finance, judicial reform, environment, agriculture, rural development, food security, transportation infrastructure); United Nations (governance, maternal/child health, family planning, environment, rural development, food security, disaster mitigation); France (judicial reform, public finance, maternal/child health, family planning, environment, rural development, food security, micro-credit, agriculture, urban development); and Japan (collaborates with USAID in health and behavioral change activities). Governance and institutional development are the central themes of World Bank and International Monetary Fund support. The World Bank is the lead HIV/AIDS and education sector donor in Madagascar. Madagascar also receives funding from the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM), the Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunizations (GAVI), and the MacArthur Foundation.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Governance in Targeted Areas Improved
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	687-004
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$514,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's current democracy and governance program is the foundation for its portfolio in Madagascar (environment, health, and economic growth). Finances and governance-related results are shared across strategic objectives. The program is working across sectors to deepen and strengthen civil society, increase the flow of information to citizens and local leaders, and strengthen the government's ability to respond to citizens' demands. In addition, USAID is implementing initiatives in the areas of anti-corruption, women's legal rights, education, and information and communications technologies development in Madagascar. Through support from the Africa Education Initiative, USAID is improving the quality of and access to basic education by supporting in-service teacher training and provision of scholarships to disadvantaged girls.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$500,000 DA). Under the Africa Bureau Anti-Corruption Initiative, USAID is strengthening Madagascar's two new government anti-corruption agencies, lending support to a targeted 32 local anti-corruption civil society organizations, and increasing citizen knowledge about corruption. FY 2005 efforts will prioritize support to regional Government of Madagascar (GOM) anti-corruption offices in USAID's three target intervention zones. USAID is also providing funds and technical assistance to lead development of a national anti-corruption baseline survey to be implemented February - April 2005. Principal grantees: Pact and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$1,000,000 DA). SO4 is currently developing a three-year education program that will be launched in 2005. This program will build off the successes of its civic education program which introduced the concepts of advocacy and a participative teaching method into the classroom. The new program will improve the quality of classroom teaching instruction at the primary and lower secondary levels through the combined use of face-to-face training and radio-based distance learning. Principal grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$114,000 DA). USAID will continue to build the advocacy capacity of selected 25 CSOs by improving their ability to analyze, articulate, and present their issues. USAID will work with selected national associations to build their organizational capacity, and strengthen their ability to network with civil society and other actors. Training and mentoring will be provided in organizational development to create more sustainable CSOs. Principal grantees: Pact and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for all components.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$400,000 DA). USAID is strengthening government capacity to fight corruption. This includes providing technical assistance to national-level agencies as well as three of the government's six regional anti-corruption bureaus. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: Excellent results have been achieved in the program's first year of implementation. USAID provided valuable assistance to Madagascar's new National Anti-Corruption Council to develop and launch a national work plan. USAID interventions have also helped strengthen civil society, most notably through its support to FAMAK, a recently established anti-corruption coalition,

and in the establishment of the CSO National Platform, a federation of 300 independent civil society advocacy organizations. USAID support in FY 2004 for the Information, Communications and Technologies (ICT) sector was pivotal in development of the national ICT legal and regulatory framework which is the basis of a telecommunications policy in Madagascar. Through the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, youth have become better educated in civic and advocacy issues; media and civil society have increased their involvement in civic education; and the Ministry of Education has increased its skill in providing civic education in lower-secondary schools. To date, approximately 30,000 students from 170 lower-secondary schools have been reached by the civic education program, and 60 CSOs and journalist associations have been trained on civic education messages. In the focus region of Fianarantsoa, civic education radio messages have been broadcasted to over one million youth. Madagascar's first-ever survey on women's rights, which also included the rarely discussed issue of violence, is helping to increase knowledge about the constraints women face in Malagasy society. By the end of the program in 2008, civil society will be able to play a more effective role as an advocate for citizens' demands and act as a more effective government watchdog. Government anti-corruption agencies will be more capable of fighting corruption. Regional level anti-corruption mechanisms will be established and accessible to ordinary citizens in our targeted regions.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Selected Health Services and Products
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	687-005
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$11,315,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$10,015,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: The Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) Program will increase the use of selected health services and products while improving health knowledge and practices. The program strengthens institutional capacities to develop, implement, and evaluate priority health programs, including Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) and Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) prevention and management at the national and community levels.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,000,000 CSH). Increasing mobility and the high rates of partner change threaten to accelerate the spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID is strengthening the organizational and strategic planning capacity of AIDS committees at the national (1) and local level (30). Assistance to AIDS committees will enable them to implement effective behavior change communication activities and track the epidemic with HIV surveillance data. USAID will maintain its innovative social marketing program to increase access to quality STI and HIV testing and counseling services through over 100 private sector clinics and strengthening public sector commodity logistics management. Public sector competency-based training and private physician training improve the quality of health services. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, JHPIEGO (an affiliate of Johns Hopkins), Helen Keller International, Medical Care Development International (MCDI), Georgetown University, Population Services International (PSI), HIV/AIDS Alliance, Family Health International (FHI) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (all prime), Training Resource Group Inc. (subs).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,300,000 CSH). USAID is providing quality technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (MOHP) to develop national policies and guidelines. Continued support of social marketing operations is expanding mass media and rural outreach education, reinforcing home-based care of uncomplicated malaria, and improving access to effective malaria treatment and insecticide-treated bed nets for children and pregnant women. Competency-based training in medical and nursing schools will improve the quality of health services, and technical assistance to Madagascar's drug agency will advance drug quality assurance. Innovative interventions are improving health and hygiene, linking potable water, health, nutrition and food security, and watershed management. USAID is also expanding access to potable water with simple, affordable treatment solutions, increasing access to clean water, promoting hygiene and sanitation, and improving local water management capacity. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, PSI, Malaria Action Coalition, CARE, and Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA).

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,475,000 CSH). To reduce the child mortality rate, USAID is expanding vaccination coverage and Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA), and scaling up prevention, early detection and treatment of childhood diseases under the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) approach. USAID is continuing competency-based training in medical and nursing schools for IMCI and ENA and supporting the development of national child health and nutrition policies; improving cold chain and commodity management; supporting mobile health clinics for remote populations; supporting improved use of data for decision making; and continuing to improve the national polio surveillance system. At the community level, USAID efforts engage leaders, link communities with health care providers, mobilize communities to action, and expand outreach and education through

innovative approaches. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics (prime), PSI, Linkages, ADRA, MCDI, CARE, CRS, and others to be identified (subs).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$3,540,000 CSH). USAID is increasing availability of and access to family planning services and products through social marketing and community-based distribution and education; strengthening the public sector commodity management and distribution system and the technical and management capacity of selected family planning health organizations, expanding integrated health, population, and environment interventions in remote biodiverse areas; and improving quality of services, focusing on competency-based approaches in pre-service health professional training institutions and revising public health norms, standards and guidelines. USAID-provided technical assistance to the MOHP is strengthening its capacity to develop, implement and evaluate programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics (prime), PSI, CARE, CRS, ADRA, Voahary Salama (a consortium of local NGOs) (subs), and others to be identified.

Enhance Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. P.L. 480 Title II food aid program is helping food insecure families maintain nutrition levels. Monetization proceeds from the authorized sale of U.S.-supplied food aid in country are used to help families increase food production and income, and improve maternal and child health. Using community-based field agents and food-for-work activities, the Title II program is increasing the availability of and access to locally produced food by increasing incomes of targeted families and are improving health through nutrition education.

FY 2006 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will continue support for innovative behavior change interventions, maintain access to socially marketed products and services and continue to provide leadership in developing data for decision making. Implementers will remain the same as above.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,000,000 CSH). Additional infectious disease resources will allow USAID to continue community mobilization and education activities, including assuring access for pregnant women and children to effective malaria prevention and treatment. Implementers will remain the same as above.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,475,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support IMCI immunization, and promotion of ENA and Vitamin A distribution, as well as improvements in the delivery of quality health services. Implementers will remain the same as above.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$3,540,000 CSH). USAID will continue activities to strengthen commodity distribution systems and community-based distribution, and will maintain community outreach and social marketing activities. Implementers the same as above.

Enhance Food Security of Vulnerable Populations. P.L. 480 Title II-funded activities to improve maternal and child health, nutrition and food security will continue at planned levels. All family planning assistance agreements are incorporating clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: The previous strategic objective (SO), which ended in FY 2004, met its targets: contraceptive prevalence increased from 10% in 1997 to 18% in 2003; the Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus immunization rate for children under one year of age improved from 48% in 1997 to 61% in 2003; exclusive breastfeeding rates increased from 22% in 1997 to 67% in 2003. The current SO is on track - national distribution of health products exceeded targets: 529,009 bottles of the safe water solution, SurEau, were sold, above the 518,040 target; 11,357,045 condoms were sold exceeding the target of 11,000,000; and 344,019 insecticide-treated bed nets were sold, surpassing the target of 333,201. Vitamin A distribution of 88% surpassed the 85% target. By the end of the program in 2008, child and maternal health will have been improved in targeted regions, public and private sector capacity to deliver high quality health services will be strengthened at both national and local levels, communities will be mobilized to promote their own health, and essential drugs and medical supplies will be more consistently available in targeted areas.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystems
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	687-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$6,847,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$8,725,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: Madagascar has consistently been identified by the international community as one of the highest biodiversity conservation priorities in the world. USAID's program to conserve biologically diverse forest ecosystems includes training, technical assistance, and grants to local organizations. It is concentrated at the national level and in three priority eco-regions around the country. Core activities are designed to improve forest and "protected area" management systems; maintain the biological integrity of critical biodiversity habitats; promote alternatives to the practice of slash-and-burn agriculture; support development of eco-enterprises; and improve environmental governance.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$5,700,000 DA). USAID is working toward improved protected area management by continuing to fund activities to implement President Ravalomanana's pledge to triple the country's protected area network. This includes the creation of new conservation sites and developing new management systems. USAID is providing training to promote collaboration between managers of protected areas and private ecotourism operators. It is working with the Government of Madagascar (GOM) to build on efforts to strengthen potential income sources for habitat conservation by developing the management capacity of Malagasy environmental trust funds/foundations, finalizing creation of a specific biodiversity trust fund, and identifying new funding sources.

USAID is improving forest management systems by finalizing a regional handbook covering the zoning process that will serve as the basis for the zoning of conservation and production forests. USAID is working to establish a sustainable strategy to control forest exploitation. This includes the implementation of a new transparent forest-permitting system--one that encompasses a formal bidding system and is appropriate to the Malagasy context. USAID is also funding work on landscape restoration to reconnect degraded forest corridors in priority areas.

Outside of the main protected areas, USAID is promoting alternatives to slash-and-burn agriculture by training farmer-to-farmer extension agents in natural resource management and agricultural development, with an emphasis on the adoption of small-scale, integrated farming systems. It is also continuing to reinforce the pioneering "Green Commune" approach (criteria for certification as a green commune include a record of "zero fires," combined with communal reforestation efforts). Principal contractors and grantees: Conservation International, International Resources Group, Development Alternatives Inc. (prime), World Wide Fund for Nature, Wildlife Conservation Society, GOM/ANGAP (sub),

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$600,000 DA). USAID is increasing private sector investment in natural resource management by supporting ecologically and economically sustainable forest and natural product enterprises. It is providing technical or financial assistance to 20 eco-enterprises and small businesses; assisting in the implementation of an ecotourism strategy at the eco-regional level; and supporting the National Office of the Environment to ensure the integration of environmental considerations, including training on the effective use of environmental impact assessments into economic investment decisions. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics, International Resources Group, Wildlife Conservation Society (prime).

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$547,000 DA). USAID's joint environmental and governance activities help selected government units to increase access to information about natural resource management. USAID is working to ensure that rural radio networks in the new eco-regional zones are independent and sustainable. USAID is establishing a Multi-Sector Information Service to link information sources to generate crosscutting data for advocacy and decision making among governmental partners and environmental civil society organizations (CSOs). USAID is also continuing to help key environmental CSOs advocate effectively. Thirty environmental groups are being selected in FY 2005 for grants and training in advocacy, gender, and organizational strengthening. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact (prime), Catholic Relief Service (prime), local civil society organizations (subs), International Resources Group (prime), National Office of the Environment (sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$6,725,000 DA). Efforts will be pursued to triple protected areas with the formal establishment of an additional one million hectares. New models for protecting critical biodiversity outside of the national park system and that involve local communities and private sector operators will be put into place, and additional funding mechanisms will be explored for protected area management. Support will be reinforced for a revitalized forest authority and management systems. USAID will continue to support communities that reduce destructive farming methods, and will increase the number of communities assisted. Same implementers as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,200,000 DA). To better conserve biodiversity, USAID will further expand the promotion of business relations between producer associations and eco-enterprises to access domestic and international markets for agricultural/natural products. The partnership agreement between managers of protected areas and private sector operators will be expanded to enhance ecotourism products and services. Forest industry activities will also be increased to promote reforestation and ecological restoration zones. Same implementers as above.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$800,000 DA). USAID plans to continue its crosscutting environmental governance program. USAID plans to keep helping the government, CSOs, and the private sector gain access to information to promote better environmental decision making, and bring communication access to towns bordering the country's remaining primary forest. USAID also plans to continue providing assistance to CSOs to improve their ability to serve as environmental advocates. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: USAID's environmental activities contributed to a number of important results in FY 2004: 1) The program's focus on integrating multiple land use into conservation planning contributed to the decrease in forest loss in two priority forest corridors. 2) Significant progress was made in fulfilling President Ravalomanana's commitment to triple the protected area network - 6 million hectares were identified and prioritized as critical biodiversity habitats for new conservation sites. 3) With the support of the U.S. Forest Service, a strategic forest zoning framework was developed that delineates conservation and production zones. 4) 68% of targeted farmers (approximately 20,000 farmers) were using at least two of the elements of an integrated "farming systems" approach, with an average increase in income of 31%, to help provide alternatives to slash-and-burn agricultural practices. 5) To promote investment in natural resource management, USAID supported linkages between 20 eco-enterprises and producer associations to improve market access for natural products. 6) The National Office of the Environment, with USAID assistance and advice, reviewed 30 environmental impact assessments submitted by investors from different sectors, including agriculture, mining, and roads.

By the end of the program in 2008, slash and burn agriculture in targeted areas will be reduced, total forest area under conservation in Madagascar will have been increased, and national forest management practices and environmental governance will be improved.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Critical Private Markets Expanded
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	687-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$677,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,140,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID seeks to accelerate economic growth through business and market development. The Economic Growth program emphasizes export market development and is complementary to the USAID Environment and Rural Development Program, which increases the output of environmentally sustainable agricultural and natural resource-based products. The program is building Madagascar's promising product chains and trade capacity, and encouraging investment through strengthening linkages between producers, enterprises, and external markets; increasing access to finance and more productive technology; improving the enabling environment for trade and investment; and promoting public-private partnerships.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Private Sector Growth (\$577,000 DA). USAID is promoting the introduction of more productive technology to build the capacity of producers, processors and enterprises to produce and trade value-added agricultural and non-agricultural products. The program is promoting linkages between cooperatives and enterprises to increase their ability to meet market quality and quantity demands. USAID is also providing technical assistance and training to businesses and rural cooperatives to expand the use of best business practices and to reduce production costs. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics (prime), International Business Initiatives (sub).

Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$100,000 DA). USAID is supporting the Malagasy Government's efforts to expand financial services. USAID uses microfinance activities to enhance economic opportunities in targeted sectors, working with credit institutions that offer sustainable access to credit. USAID is reducing obstacles to financing faced by small and medium enterprises, and is working with business associations to increase the number and quality of services they offer to their clients. By expanding their businesses, these entrepreneurs not only increase their productivity, sales, and income, but also build and contribute to Madagascar's growing economy. Same implementers as above.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Private Sector Growth (\$700,000 DA). USAID will expand the program to include new products in response to market needs. Training and technical assistance will continue to support private sector expansion, increase its access to improved inputs and new technologies, and build the regional competitiveness of Malagasy products. Same implementers as above.

Enhance the Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$200,000 DA). USAID will increase funding access and technical assistance to Malagasy entrepreneurs to increase their ability to buy raw materials, upgrade equipment, invest, formalize, and expand commercial activities. USAID will also promote the issuance and trading of different forms of bonds by increasing the secondary trading of treasury bills. Same implementers as above.

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$240,000 DA). USAID will continue to address the policy and informational constraints to the expansion of Madagascar's private sector. Targeted interventions will emphasize the sustainable expansion of trade in Madagascar's strategic forest and mineral products. Specific intervention areas include the reduction of legal barriers to the export of key

products and services such as spices, “sustainable forest” products, ecotourism, and the establishment of a bio-safety regime. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: The Economic Growth Program builds on the success of USAID’s biodiversity conservation and private initiative programs. Program successes in FY 2004 include strengthened linkages between natural products enterprises and rural cooperatives. For example, USAID facilitated the signature of a \$40,000 production contract between a farmers’ cooperative and the private enterprise Biosave for the sale of ginger. Progress was made in increasing private enterprise efficiency, particularly in the areas of business practices and financial services. Twenty-four enterprises that are involved or are planning to get involved in business activities in various areas such as essential oils, agricultural inputs, rice, horticulture and ecotourism were assisted during FY 2004, exceeding USAID’s target of “17 eco-enterprises and businesses to receive technical, financial assistance and/or advice.” USAID support for the Eco-enterprise Investment Fund and the Agricultural Commercial Fund resulted in a 29% and 5% expansion of each fund’s capital over FY 2003 levels (\$31,700 and \$35,300 respectively). Each fund provides much-needed access to credit for small and medium enterprises. This program will support businesses and farmer groups and make Madagascar a more competitive environment for trade in agricultural and natural resource-based products. It will increase value-added processing and expand exports, and reinforce efforts to conserve Madagascar’s unique biodiversity and to benefit rural areas. Completed training of two senior officials of the Ministry of Energy and Mines with the Gemological Institute of America contributes to improved governance and professionalism in the mining sector.

By the end of the program in 2008, economic growth in targeted areas will have been accelerated through sustainable business and market development, private sector revenues for selected products will have been increased through increased access to local, regional and international markets, and the enabling environment for trade and investment in Madagascar will have been improved.

Madagascar PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	9,293	10,365	11,315	10,015
Development Assistance	10,504	10,378	9,024	10,379
Economic Support Fund	1,000	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,381	12,477	11,607	15,719
Total Program Funds	31,178	33,220	31,946	36,113

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
687-003 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Dev't				
DA	1,819	0	0	0
687-004 Governance in Targeted Areas Improved				
DA	1,685	1,647	1,500	514
ESF	250	0	0	0
687-005 Selected Health Services and Products				
CSH	9,293	10,365	11,315	10,015
687-006 Biologically Diverse Forest Ecosystems				
DA	6,000	8,233	6,847	8,725
ESF	250	0	0	0
687-007 Critical Private Markets Expanded				
DA	1,000	498	677	1,140
ESF	500	0	0	0

Mission Director,
Stephen Haykin

Malawi

The Development Challenge: In May 2004, Malawi conducted its third multi-party national election since emerging from decades of one-party autocracy in 1994. With this election, a window of opportunity opened for significant economic growth and democratic development. In his first six months in office, Malawi's new President, Dr. Bingu wa Mutharika, has demonstrated particular commitment to economic reform, fiscal restraint, and efficient reinforcement of anti-corruption measures. The next two to three years will be critical to the country's future.

Malawi's political and economic development are impeded by its landlocked status, dependence on a single cash crop (tobacco) for 60% of export earnings, poor incentives for foreign and domestic investment, low status of women, high population growth rate, and low levels of education. Life expectancy at birth is now under 40 years, due to the effects of the adult HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 15%. The infant mortality rate (104 per 1,000 live births) and the child malnutrition rate (49% of children under age five) are among the highest in Africa. More than one-third of the population has no access to safe drinking water.

Malawi's per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at about \$170 in 2004. External debt--primarily multilateral and concessional--was approximately \$2.8 billion at the end of 2003. This represented 166% of GDP, with about one-fifth of domestic revenues required for external debt servicing. Malawi reached its decision point under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative in December 2000, and received interim debt relief of approximately \$30-\$60 million per year until December 2004, as a result of Malawi's falling off its International Monetary Fund (IMF) Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF) program. Although Malawi applied for interim relief, Paris Club creditors will not extend interim relief without a new PRGF. Malawi has no debt with the United States.

Malawi's PRGF collapsed over the 2001-2003 period due to fiscal policy slippages and other governance issues. Given the new administration's positive actions over the past six months, the World Bank recently released the first \$25 million of structural adjustment credits. Balance of payment donors followed suit, and in November 2004 an IMF team concluded that Malawi's performance under its staff monitored program was strong and proceeding well. Prospects are cautiously optimistic for a new PRGF arrangement in April 2005.

The new administration's actions also were a key factor in Malawi's selection as a Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) threshold country. The country scored lower on MCA selection indicators in the areas of corruption control, fiscal policy, credit rating, and girls' primary education completion. USAID will encourage the Government of Malawi (GOM) as it identifies target areas for improvement and submits a proposal to undertake policy reforms to remedy deficient areas.

The United States has three strategic goals in Malawi: to increase economic prosperity and security; to strengthen democracy and human rights; and to address social and environmental issues, particularly improving health, containing the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and increasing the quality of basic education. Malawi is a strong ally with neighboring countries in the southern Africa region, and has demonstrated significant potential as a democratic pillar in an unstable region. Malawi continues to support U.S. interests in regional development and political issues. Promoting broad-based and private sector-led economic growth and supporting democratic governance will contribute to a more stable region and better business and trading partnerships between Malawi and the United States.

The USAID Program: In FY 2005, USAID is supporting the new GOM priorities for its MCA threshold program--which aims to improve GOM's chances of qualifying for MCA eligibility in the future. USAID will continue to support the development of health and education management information systems critical to GOM reporting on MCA selection indicators. As requested, USAID may provide assistance to the GOM's on-going anti-corruption efforts and to improving fiscal policy, both important to its MCA candidacy.

Malawi's President Mutharika has signaled a commitment to accelerating market-led private sector growth and to increasing public sector investments in education and health. The USAID program complements

these important initiatives. USAID is fostering additional trade linkages among small farmer producer associations, larger commodity-specific industry clusters, and export markets, and will continue to expand the availability of financing for small-scale commercial operators. USAID's democracy and governance program is focusing on expanding access to legal aid for the poor through a network of paralegal services and the provision of innovative community-based alternative dispute resolution approaches. Civic education, including the work of inter-faith groups, continues, with an increased emphasis on building tolerance and reducing potential conflict.

USAID's health program is addressing malaria, the number one cause of death for children under five years of age, through continued promotion of insecticide-treated bed nets. The HIV/AIDS program is maintaining partnerships with the GOM and several nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and faith-based organizations (FBOs) to prevent HIV/AIDS, particularly among adolescents, emphasizing the "ABC" approach (Abstinence, Being faithful, and correct and consistent use of Condoms, where appropriate). HIV/AIDS funding also is being used to expand public and NGO/FBO care and support to individuals and communities affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children. The basic education program continues to improve teachers' professional skills, develop schools' abilities to respond to the needs of the student population, and decrease the impact of HIV/AIDS in the sector.

USAID's FY 2005 program benefits from the Trade for African Development and Enterprise Initiative, which fosters increased competitiveness for Malawian agribusinesses, and the African Education Initiative, which supports in-service competency-based training for primary school teachers and administrators.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Washington program is launching a major new P.L. 480 Title II food aid Development Assistance Program (DAP) for Malawi in FY 2005. This DAP addresses the problem of chronic food insecurity that sparked Malawi's 2001-2003 food crisis, and will be implemented by a consortium of eight U.S.-based NGOs, including four FBOs. USAID is providing food aid through the World Food Program and DAP consortium members to help stimulate agricultural development, improve nutrition among vulnerable populations, and enhance community resilience to external shocks. USAID continues to contribute to the centrally-managed Famine Early Warning System network (FEWSNET) that helps monitor Malawi's food security situation. USAID also will continue to finance an innovative activity with one or more Malawian interfaith FBOs to promote tolerance and mitigate potential conflict.

USAID will continue to fund the International Eye Foundation, which provides child health activities in several districts in Malawi. USAID will continue to fund a "Farmer to Farmer" program in collaboration with Land O'Lakes. Malawi also will become a pilot country for the new "Safe Schools" activity, aimed at reducing gender-based violence in schools. USAID's Africa Bureau will continue to provide funding to the International Foundation for Education and Self-Health, which provides training and volunteers to teacher training colleges and schools in Malawi.

Other Donors: About 70% of central GOM revenues (excluding debt relief) comes from donor assistance. The United Kingdom (UK)--by far the largest bilateral donor to Malawi--works across most sectors, utilizing a combination of project assistance and budget support. The UK is providing \$8.5 million to USAID for common democracy and governance objectives in Malawi over the FY 2004-2007 period. After the UK, the USAID program is one of the largest bilateral programs. A number of other bilateral donors--including Norway, Canada, Japan, and Germany--provide assistance in selected sectors. Multilateral donors include the various United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank. Donor coordination is excellent in Malawi and helps to strengthen government capacity in many areas.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Rural Income Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$7,073,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$6,053,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: The Economic Growth objective integrates efforts to increase agricultural productivity with improved natural resources management, and places greater emphasis on resolving financial and policy constraints that have prevented the private sector from being the engine of growth in Malawi. USAID funds technology transfer, technical assistance, and training to increase agricultural productivity of smallholder (crop and dairy) farmers. USAID helps link these farmers to private sector exporters and regional and international markets; strengthens microfinance institutions and stimulates growth of private agribusinesses; and increases household revenue from community-based natural resource management activities such as woodlots, fish ponds, and fruit tree nurseries.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$3,423,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance and market information to enable 110,000 smallholder farmers to gain access to lucrative markets for high value products such as chilies, paprika, groundnuts, aromatic rice and milk, with the goal of increasing sales to \$3.5 million from \$2.6 million in FY 2004. USAID also is providing training and technology transfer to increase adoption of improved dairy management techniques and better genetic stock by 5,700 producers in the Malawian dairy industry. Emphasis continues to be on increasing milk yields and farmer incomes from milk sales. Principal contractors: National Association of Small Farmers of Malawi (NASFAM) and Land O' Lakes (both prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$750,000 DA). USAID-financed technical assistance and training is expanding the number and quality of private sector fertilizer and seed supply outlets in order to provide smallholders with timely access to inputs at reasonable prices. USAID continues to provide technical assistance, necessary equipment, and operating costs for Malawi's first commercial microfinance institution, Opportunity International Bank of Malawi (OIBM). In FY 2005, OIBM will provide almost 13,000 loans valued at about \$4.5 million. USAID also is providing market-driven business development services (training, technology transfer, market information services) to enhance trade and growth opportunities for 1,200 Malawian agribusiness firms. With Trade for African Development and Enterprise initiative funds, USAID provides training and technical assistance to increase exports of Malawian products and resolve constraints to enterprise growth. Principal contractors and grantees: International Soil Fertility and Agricultural Development Center, Opportunity International Bank of Malawi, and Chemonics International, Inc. (all prime).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,900,000 DA). USAID provides training, equipment and supplies (hoes, picks, plastic sacks) to enable 45,000 households to undertake community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) activities. USAID-funded technology transfer and training will increase cumulative revenues of 45,000 households that participate in CBNRM activities from \$55,431 in FY 2004 to \$180,000 in FY 2005. USAID also is undertaking topical studies and workshops to encourage the Government of Malawi (GOM) to decentralize its decision-making in natural resources matters. USAID technical assistance and training is enabling 650 communities to adopt improved natural resource management techniques and to improve marketing of natural resource-based products. USAID also is providing technical assistance to help some of these communities negotiate co-management agreements that allow local residents to share in tourism

revenues with the GOM. USAID is providing technical and legal assistance to the GOM and private firms to establish a new public-private partnership for improved national park management. Principal contractors: Washington State University and Development Alternatives, Inc. (both prime).

FY 2006 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,256,000 DA). FY 2006 will mark USAID's last year of technical assistance to NASFAM, a nationwide network of farmers' associations that has proven to be an innovative and successful approach for linking low-income farmers to markets. USAID also plans to provide a final year of technical assistance and training to promote genetic improvements and the adoption of better dairy management techniques by 900 producers. In FY 2006, USAID will explore the possibility of promoting access to improved market information for farmers and traders. Principal contractors and grantees: NASFAM and Land O' Lakes (both prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$385,000 DA). USAID will continue to enhance trade and growth opportunities for Malawian agribusinesses by undertaking topical research and providing recommendations and technical assistance to remove barriers to private sector growth, food processing, textiles, and forestry products. USAID will enhance microfinance industry capacity, improve access to capital, and strengthen the legal and regulatory environment to create agriculturally-linked employment and sustainable rural incomes. Principal contractors and grantees: Opportunity International Bank of Malawi and Chemonics International, Inc. (both prime).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$3,412,000 DA). USAID will continue to enhance the capacity of communities to benefit from CBNRM initiatives. USAID will work with communities and the GOM to decentralize decision-making over natural resources, assist communities in adopting improved natural resource management techniques, and provide marketing assistance so that rural residents can gain income from sustainable use of natural resources (e.g., income from beekeeping, collection of wild fruits and mushrooms). Principal contractors and grantees: Washington State University and Development Alternatives, Inc. (both prime).

Performance and Results: In FY 2004, the value of agricultural products marketed by farmers associations reached \$2.6 million, continuing the phenomenal growth that has seen sales double every year for the past three years. The gross value of non-tobacco crops sold locally and internationally increased to \$2.2 million. USAID continued to promote the growth of the dairy industry through 48 dairy associations with over 5,700 members (the majority of which are women), and milk sales grew by 54% from FY 2003 to FY 2004. The recent growth of cassava production in Malawi is linked to job growth--at least 2,048 jobs were created (including 946 women hired) through selling and processing cassava tubers and working with cassava-related activities. With USAID assistance, fertilizer imports by the private sector have now reached 224,362 metric tons, and over 1,100 private sector dealers now market over 91% of fertilizer in Malawi.

The number of savings accounts opened by the USAID-supported OIBM stood at 15,190--worth \$1.49 million--and over 1,700 loans worth nearly \$500,000 were disbursed. Seventy-eight percent of borrowers were women. Communities continued to realize net benefits from improved natural resource management activities, with total revenues increasing from \$15,774 in FY 2003 to \$55,431 in FY 2004. Finally, USAID and Washington State University are collaborating with several Malawian private organizations in a new public-private partnership to support community-based management of the Lake Malawi Chia Lagoon Watershed, which provides a livelihood for 55,000 inhabitants.

By 2008, the value of goods marketed through associations is expected to reach \$5 million; total membership in agribusinesses and cooperatives is expected to exceed 125,000; and over 1,000 communities will be actively engaged in community-based natural resources management.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	612-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$550,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$200,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$595,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's Democracy and Governance program supports civic involvement in the rule of law for poor Malawian citizens. In particular, the program is building the numbers, skills, and reach of paralegal services and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The program works closely with Malawian civil society as it engages the Government of Malawi (GOM) on human rights and responsibilities and democratic institutions and processes. USAID will provide training, technical assistance, and some operating expenses to Malawian civil society organizations (CSOs), including faith-based organizations (FBOs), to promote advocacy, civic participation, and community resolution of problems through community education and paralegal services to the poor. Prior to Malawi's May 2005 local elections, USAID will provide technical assistance to key government and CSO actors to ensure widespread, accurate registration of voters and civic/voter education and monitoring.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$250,000 DA; \$200,000 prior year ESF). USAID provides technical assistance, training, and operating costs for Malawian nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including FBOs. These NGOs provide legal services through innovative community-based alternative dispute resolution approaches in 40% of Malawi's districts, delivered by trained paralegals and community-based volunteers. The estimated 2,600 cases are expected to focus on labor disputes; marriage- and divorce-related property settlements; and child custody, support, and inheritance rights of the increasing number of orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees: World Learning, Inc. (prime). Malawi President Mutharika's zero-tolerance policy on corruption is a strong step towards realizing a more transparent government and rebuilding the economy. ESF funds may be used to support programs to enhance the professional capabilities of law enforcement entities to carry out investigative and forensic functions conducted under judicial or prosecutorial control.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$250,000 DA). USAID provides subgrants to a wide range of Malawian NGOs and FBOs to undertake significant grassroots outreach and media campaigns covering about 80% of Malawi's population, in order to increase information on citizens' rights and responsibilities. Media campaigns include the continuation of popular soap operas that have proven effective at transmitting information. The program also includes significant expansion of radio listener clubs to reinforce learning from the broadcasts. Principal grantee: World Learning, Inc. (prime).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$50,000 DA). USAID provides technical assistance and training that complements other donor funding in order to increase the effectiveness of NGO "get out the vote" and voter education campaigns prior to the FY 2005 local elections. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Protect Human Rights and Equal Access to Justice (\$300,000 DA). USAID resources will provide training, technical assistance, equipment and materials, and operating costs for Malawian NGOs in order to increase the options for legal aid and alternative dispute resolution outside Malawi's formal court system. Coverage is expected to expand to 42% of the country's districts, and will include new conflict resolution approaches. Principal grantee: World Learning, Inc. (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$295,000 DA). USAID plans to provide technical assistance, training, and equipment and materials to existing and new Malawian NGO partners to increase citizens' access to information about rights, responsibilities, institutions and processes, as well as to strengthen the capacity of local groups and citizens to represent and take action for their rights. Principal grantee: World Learning, Inc. (prime).

Performance and Results: USAID has helped Malawians to participate more actively in civic life. Surveys undertaken in FY 2004 found that 54% of the citizens in USAID target areas increased their engagement in democratic processes; for example, they reported taking a civic action such as attending a meeting, raising an issue in a public forum, or approaching a local leader, compared with 36% in FY 2003. USAID provided support to the Malawi Electoral Commission (MEC) for the registration process, and to civil society organizations (CSOs) to conduct voter education, monitor the media, and monitor polling and counting stations on election day. A low turnout of 56.35% contrasted with 93.76% in 1999, underscored a lack of voter interest and/or confidence in the process.

By 2008, Malawians will be more knowledgeable about their rights and responsibilities. An estimated 66% of citizens in USAID-affected areas are expected to report having taken some civic action in the previous year, such as attending a meeting or raising an issue in order to solve problems, compared with 26% in 2001. In addition, rural, traditionally disenfranchised groups will have access to an expanded legal aid network that is expected to cover at least 60% of Malawi's districts and to handle an estimated 3,000 cases per year. This network will include community-based alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, thus reducing the burden on the formal court system and increasing access to justice for the poor.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	AIDS and Family Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	612-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$20,125,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$18,800,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's AIDS and Family Health objective aims to change harmful individual and societal behaviors, improve the quality of and access to health services, and strengthen the capacity of the health sector in Malawi. USAID will fund subsidized targeted sales of insecticide-treated bed nets to prevent malaria and will promote increased cross-referencing of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) patients in order to control TB. USAID will finance prevention, treatment, and care interventions that complement efforts of the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria and other donors under Malawi's National AIDS Strategy. USAID will improve child health and nutrition through training community health workers and promoting sales of oral rehydration solution (ORS) to prevent dehydration. USAID also will provide technical assistance to improve clinical quality at public and faith-based health facilities, and will continue to provide management assistance for Malawi's contraceptive and essential drug supply chain.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,800,000 CSH). Malaria is the number one cause of infant and child mortality in Malawi. USAID funds promotion and marketing costs for subsidized targeted sales of a planned 1.2 million insecticide-treated bed nets nationwide. USAID continues to provide technical assistance and training to Malawi's National TB Program as it expands community-based monitoring in USAID target districts, and USAID continues to promote cross-referencing of TB and HIV/AIDS patients and preventive therapies where indicated. Principal contractors and grantees: the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Population Services International (PSI) (both prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$11,200,000 CSH). USAID funds abstinence-focused media and community programs for youth; subsidized sales of 8.6 million condoms for high-risk groups; counseling, testing, and antiretroviral (ARV) prophylaxis for 100 mothers and infants for prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV; training, supervision, and quality assurance at over 30 sites for voluntary HIV testing and counseling of 70,000 individuals; material (food, shelter, first aid) and psychosocial care for 10,000 adults and 7,000 orphans and vulnerable children affected by AIDS; and limited technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) for HIV treatment of 44,000 individuals. Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins University's Center for Communication Programs, PSI, Save the Children/U.S., and Family Health International (all prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$1,725,000 CSH). USAID finances technical assistance and training for community leaders and village health volunteers to promote key health messages and maintain subsidized sales of about one million packets of oral rehydration solution. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Sciences for Health (MSH) and PSI (both prime).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID continues to provide technical assistance in reproductive health and family planning services at nine new facilities. USAID is collaborating with the MOH and the Christian Health Association of Malawi to certify that four additional hospitals and clinics (for a total of seven) have improved quality standards. Principal contractors and grantees: JHPIEGO and John Snow, Inc. (both prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$3,400,000 CSH). USAID trains district health personnel to improve their supervision and support of sub-district facilities in eight target districts, and to improve health data collection, reporting, and use at all levels of the system. USAID provides technical assistance and logistics training to the public sector Central Medical Stores to assure timely delivery of contraceptives and essential medicines to all service delivery points nationwide. Principal contractors and grantees: MSH and John Snow, Inc. (both prime).

FY 2006 Program: Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,800,000 CSH). USAID expects to fund promotion and marketing costs for subsidized targeted sales of 1.4 million insecticide-treated bed nets and to provide technical assistance and training to Malawi's National TB Program for community monitoring and HIV/AIDS-TB program integration. Principal contractors and grantees: CDC and PSI (both prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$11,200,000 CSH). USAID plans to fund abstinence-focused programs for youth; subsidized sales of 9.3 million condoms for high-risk groups; counseling, testing, and ARV prophylaxis for an estimated 200 mothers and infants for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS; voluntary HIV counseling and testing of 85,000 individuals; care of 15,000 adults and 15,000 orphans and vulnerable children affected by AIDS; and limited technical assistance for ARV treatment. Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins University's Center for Communication Programs, PSI, Save the Children/US, and Family Health International (all prime).

Improve Child Survival, Health, and Nutrition (\$1,400,000 CSH). USAID expects to continue to finance technical assistance and training for improved management of childhood illnesses in eight target districts as well as the subsidized sales of 1.1 million packets of oral rehydration solution. Principal contractors and grantees: MSH and PSI (both prime).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behaviors (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID plans to support the efforts of the MOH and the Christian Health Association of Malawi to certify that four additional hospitals and clinics (for a total of 11) have improved quality standards. Principal contractors and grantees: JHPIEGO and John Snow, Inc. (both prime).

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,400,000 CSH). USAID will train district health personnel to improve support of sub-district facilities and to improve health data collection, reporting, and use. USAID will provide technical assistance and logistics training to the public sector Central Medical Stores. Principal contractors and grantees: MSH and John Snow, Inc. (both prime).

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: USAID's AIDS and Family Health program was highly successful in FY 2004. The percentage of households using bed nets increased from 13% (2000) to 43% in 2004, with 36% of children under five sleeping under the nets (compared with 7.6% in 2000). USAID-financed abstinence-based programs reached 80,000 youth in 370 schools, and condom sales to high-risk groups reached almost 8.5 million. About 54,000 persons were tested for HIV at USG-assisted sites; 2,000 persons received home-based care; and over 5,000 orphans and vulnerable children received material (e.g., food, shelter, school fees) and psychosocial support. Subsidized sales of oral rehydration solution exceeded one million packets. The reproductive health program achieved 698,627 couple years of protection (a composite proxy index for voluntary family planning prevalence).

By 2008, the contraceptive prevalence rate will increase from 26.1% (2000) to 34%. Fifty-six percent of children under five will sleep under insecticide-treated bed nets. The number of clients tested at USAID-assisted voluntary counseling and testing centers will increase to 100,000, and 35,000 orphans and vulnerable children will be reached by USAID-financed care and support services.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-009
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$2,540,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$4,538,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: USAID's education program provides long-term undergraduate and postgraduate training at both Malawian and U.S. institutions in the areas of policy, planning, and testing and measurement; long-term undergraduate and postgraduate training at Malawi institutions in primary education teaching skills; and in-service primary teacher training in target districts, with a focus on untrained teachers for grades one to four. The program also includes social mobilization campaigns to increase community participation in school development and management; development of outreach programs on HIV/AIDS prevention; and technical assistance to improve data availability, analysis, and use for Malawi's Education Policy Reform program.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$300,000 CSH; \$2,540,000 DA). USAID continues to provide scholarships for 95 Malawian under-graduate and post-graduate students (70 men, 25 women) in critical primary education areas, including policy, planning, education leadership, testing and measurement, primary methods, and instructional technology. In FY 2005, five Malawians (four men and one woman) will graduate from Lakeland College; 10 (eight men and two women) will graduate from the University of Massachusetts, and six (four men and two women) will graduate from the Virginia Polytechnic and State University (Virginia Tech). With funding from the African Education Initiative, USAID is training primary school teachers in four target districts and at all of Malawi's teacher training colleges in instructional methods, with an emphasis on mathematics, science, social studies, and English. CSH funds are used to implement the USAID-funded Life Skills for HIV/AIDS education curriculum at teacher training colleges, which allows teachers to learn how to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS as well as implement the Life Skills curriculum in the schools. In the four USAID target districts, CSH funds also are used to train school managers and to sensitize communities about the Life Skills curriculum. At the national level, USAID continues to provide technical guidance and support to the Ministry of Education to improve educational data quality and use for policy reform, and for the roll-out of the newly approved national strategies on HIV/AIDS in education and on teacher education and development. Principal contractors and grantees: the American Institutes for Research (AIR), the Academy for Educational Development (AED), Lakeland College, the University of Massachusetts, and Virginia Tech (all prime), the University of Malawi at Chancellor College, Domasi College of Education, and Mzuzu University (all sub).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$300,000 CSH; \$4,538,000 DA). USAID plans to continue funding long-term academic training at the university and graduate levels, both in Malawi and the United States, and to provide technical assistance to foster linkages among the teacher training institutions in Malawi. CSH funding will continue to be used to train school managers and school management committees in issues related to HIV/AIDS, including strategies to decrease stigma and discrimination in their communities. At the national level, USAID expects to provide technical assistance and training to increase availability and use of educational data for decision making. Principal contractors and grantees: AIR, AED, Lakeland College, the University of Massachusetts, and Virginia Tech (all prime), and the University of Malawi at Chancellor College, Domasi College of Education, and Mzuzu University (all sub).

Performance and Results: USAID supports the development of effective schools that provide more conducive learning environments for children. At the grass roots level, 38% of school committees in the four new USAID target districts have initiated activities to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in their communities. At the classroom level, USAID provided training in instructional skills, class management, and supervisory skills to over 2,000 untrained primary school teachers. In addition, third grade boys and girls in USAID target district schools increased their English language proficiency by 5% in only one year.

Since 1999, five Malawians annually have attended Lakeland College, Wisconsin, for a bachelor's degree in education through a public-private partnership. Twenty Malawians have since graduated from Lakeland College, along with 42 from the University of Massachusetts and Virginia Tech. To date, 32 Malawian graduates with degrees in primary methods (against a target of 20) have taken positions in teacher training colleges--up from zero in 2001. At the policy level, the Government of Malawi approved two national strategies developed with USAID technical assistance: the National HIV/AIDS and Education Strategy and the National Strategy on Teacher Education and Development. The Ministry of Education continued to further develop the Education Management Information System into a real-time tool for critical decision making and planning.

By 2008, USAID will have assisted 830 schools in eight districts of Malawi. Expected results include the training of 6,000 untrained teachers (out of 9,400) in basic teaching skills, and the training of an additional 6,000 teachers for grades five to eight in the new social studies curriculum. In addition, the Government of Malawi will have implemented the two national strategies on teacher education and development and HIV/AIDS and education. Finally, 50 teachers with degrees in primary methods will be training new teachers in Malawi's six primary teacher training colleges.

Malawi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	17,480	19,800	20,425	19,100
Development Assistance	9,849	12,441	10,163	11,186
Economic Support Fund	400	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,202	6,722	7,229	14,455
Total Program Funds	30,931	38,963	37,817	44,741

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
612-006 Rural Income Growth				
DA	6,490	8,056	7,073	6,053
612-007 Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy				
DA	858	753	550	595
ESF	400	0	0	0
612-008 AIDS and Family Health				
CSH	17,180	19,500	20,125	18,800
612-009 Basic Education				
CSH	300	300	300	300
DA	2,501	3,632	2,540	4,538

Mission Director,
Eilene Oldwine - Acting

Mali

The Development Challenge: Mali is a stable, extremely poor but democratic country that is a strong U.S. ally in the war against terrorism. Overall, 2004 was a year of mixed fortune for Mali. The country was selected as a Millennium Challenge Account eligible country reflecting the tremendous strides it has made toward ruling justly, promoting economic freedom and investing in its people. Successful municipal elections held in May 2004 boosted Mali's credentials as a stable democracy and underlined its commitment to deepening its far-reaching decentralization processes. For the first time in Malian history, women were significantly represented on the ballot. As a result of a reduction in the country's debt burden afforded by the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, the Government has increased spending on education and health to about 30.1% and 10.6%, respectively, of the national budget. The Government has also been pursuing efforts to improve social conditions by providing 1,500 affordable low-income housing units in urban areas and launching a presidential initiative to create employment for young people. Despite such efforts, Mali still suffers from extremely low indicators of social well-being. According to the United Nations Development Program's 2004 Human Development Report, Mali ranks as one of the least developed countries in the world, 174 out of 177. During the second half of 2004, the largely agriculture-dependent economy was severely jolted by an invasion of desert locusts that wreaked havoc throughout the Sahel. According to a Food and Agriculture Organization/World Food Program assessment, the insects could destroy as much as 10% of the annual cereal output and significantly damage pastures. Nonetheless, this outcome is considerably better than what was expected at the peak of the crisis in September. A premature end to the rainy season further reduced crop yields. Economic growth in Mali was also negatively affected by an unstable situation in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire, high oil prices, and lower-than-expected gold production.

Mali's formal economy is dominated by three commodities, gold, cotton and livestock, making it extremely vulnerable to price fluctuations and unrest in the region. The current instability in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali's biggest trading partner and a major source of remittances, continues to weigh heavily on the economy. The cost of transportation has increased by 20-30%, despite recent improvements in rail and road routes notably via Senegal and Guinea, and diversification of trade through Ghana and Togo. Steadily rising international petroleum prices have also negatively affected landlocked Mali's trade and imposed a significant cost on the domestic economy. The GDP growth rate for 2004 is now expected to be 1.5% compared to an initial projection of 4.7% and 7.1% realized in 2003. Mali's commitment to a market-based economy is widely acknowledged: it has removed price controls on most goods except for cotton, electricity, water and telecommunications; lifted tariff and non-tariff trade barriers, simplified the regulatory regime and harmonized business laws with neighbors; privatized state-owned firms and liberalized the financial sector. Nonetheless, the high cost of utilities, weak technical and managerial skills, lack of infrastructure, and corruption hinder progress. Private investors are increasingly taking note of Mali's potential, as reflected by the 3% increase in foreign direct investment in the last year. In 2004, a number of new enterprises began operating in the petrochemical, pharmaceutical, animal feed and cotton ginning sectors, developments which augur well for the eventual diversification of the still-narrow economic base. In 2005, South Africa is expected to overtake France as the leading source of foreign investment in Mali largely due to its participation in a \$216 million investment in the sugar sector. China's growing commercial portfolio focuses on the textile industry, large construction projects undertaken through joint venture companies, and an investment center. In addition, foreign interest in gold mining remains strong and petroleum exploration efforts are underway.

United States commercial engagement with Mali remains limited. Mali benefits from the African Growth and Opportunity Act under which it has begun exporting yarn to Mauritius to be made into clothing for the U.S. market. The country's fledgling textile industry is a potential source of product as well as a market for U.S. equipment. On the security front, Mali is a potential breeding ground for fundamentalism and possible terrorist networks, particularly in the often conflict-laden northern parts of Mali. Nevertheless, the Government remains a firm ally in the war on terrorism and participates in the Pan Sahel Initiative.

The USAID Program: USAID continues to pursue the joint State Department and USAID goals of democracy and human rights, economic prosperity and security, social and environmental issues, and humanitarian response, as well as management and organizational excellence. USAID will use FY 2005

funds to increase people's incomes and well-being, improve their dismal health and education status, and provide tools to govern effectively. Programs are geographically focused and are being increasingly coordinated with other United States Government (USG) agencies and donors. Cross-cutting activities target gender, HIV/AIDS and the creation of integrated development messages, USAID led the USG's quick response to the locust invasion and was the first major bilateral donor to respond by releasing more than one million dollars in emergency assistance which served to catalyze contributions from the rest of the donor community thereby helping to avert a major food crisis.

USAID seeks to employ innovative mechanisms wherever possible. The Global Development Alliance (GDA) approach has been used to develop a partnership with Mali's national Agricultural Research Institute and a private U.S. company that is on the brink of securing \$216 million of investment financing for the construction of a sugar processing plant and the creation of up to 6,000 new jobs. A new GDA partnership will bring resources and know-how into the education sector in some of the country's most remote areas; another GDA partnership formed with the Carter Center will work with the Government and civil society to strengthen the identification of priority poverty reduction policies and resource needs.

Other Program Elements: Other USAID programs with activities in Mali that complement USAID's five strategic/special objectives. Among the most important are several grants for child survival activities implemented in Mali and/or regionally. Other noteworthy programs active in the country include: support for the National Economic Research Institute; the Goundam Food Security Initiative, which addresses food security risks in northern Mali using P.L. 480 Title II resources; Collaborative Research Support Programs which focus on a number of food crops, soils, integrated pest management and natural resource management; improvement of the quality and effectiveness of information and response planning systems through the Famine Early Warning System Network; support for international agricultural research centers to develop and disseminate improved varieties and technologies for crops such as rice, corn, sorghum, and millet, as well as build capacity and networking for government researchers and farmers; and the West Africa Regional Program that provides funding to a number of public and private sector regional organizations on region-wide issues of economic integration, population, health, and nutrition; food security, the environment, and natural resources management; and conflict prevention. The Africa Bureau's Conflict Fund supports conflict mitigation and management activities in northern Mali.

Other Donors: France and the United States are Mali's first and second largest bilateral partners respectively. Other significant bilateral programs include Canada, Germany, and Japan. Direct bilateral budgetary support is provided by France, Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland. South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Algeria also have bilateral programs. Bilateral assistance is channeled to: infrastructure construction, decentralization, the cotton sector, education, health, the judiciary, microfinance, the Niger River, and energy. The World Bank is involved in rural development, budget support, health, education and democratic governance. The European Union, the African Development Bank and the West African Development Bank are engaged in road construction, rural development and budget support. The United Nations agencies are active in health, education and governance, and the World Food Program works in the areas of education, health, nutrition, and food security. Donor coordination is strongest with respect to the financing of the ten-year education and health sector development plans.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	High Impact Health Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	688-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$14,838,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$14,230,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2012

Summary: USAID's health program will increase access to and use of key health services: child survival; family planning/reproductive health; and HIV/AIDS. Funding will be used to expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention services and to continue surveillance activities, expand malaria prevention and treatment programs, reduce vitamin A and iron deficiency, increase immunization coverage, correctly manage diarrheal disease, and expand access to family planning and reproductive health services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,380,000 CSH). To address child mortality, USAID will target diarrheal disease, vaccine preventable deaths and nutrition. Diarrhea is among the top five causes of death in children under five, yet knowledge of how to prevent and treat diarrhea is low. USAID will launch a nation-wide multi-media campaign with prevention and treatment messages expected to reach over 500,000 families. Research has shown that achieving 80% coverage in vitamin A supplementation results in a significant decrease in child mortality. USAID will again support national level vitamin A distribution aimed to reach at least 80% of Malian children with 2 doses yearly. To increase immunization rates to 80%, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to the Malian National Immunization Program and increase access to services through outreach activities. In 11 districts and two urban communes (covering 33% of the national population), USAID will continue to provide intensive on-the-ground assistance to increase outreach, improve facility-based services and improve household health behaviors. Over the life of the project 225 health facilities will receive equipment, training and commodities, including approximately 30 health centers in the north of Mali, and 4,500 health workers will be trained to promote healthy household living practices. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, CARE, and Population Services International (primes); and Intrah Health, Action Against Hunger, and Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (subs).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,425,000 CSH). Malaria is the number-one killer of children in Mali, and insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) have been shown to be the most cost-effective way to reduce malaria incidence. USAID will continue to support the national social marketing campaign to promote ITNs and the distribution of subsidized nets to pregnant women and children. Approximately 250,000 ITNs will be sold or distributed. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International, Netmark, and CARE (primes); and Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, and Action Against Hunger (subs).

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$5,350,000 CSH). Two baseline surveys conducted in 2004 showed a contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods of approximately 7%. Based on an annual population growth rate of 2.7%, Mali's current population will double by 2025 placing enormous demands on public services such as health and education. USAID will support a national family planning multi-media campaign including interventions at the national, regional and local levels. USAID will continue to support the social marketing of contraceptives; the initiation of community-based contraceptive distribution through the 4,500 USAID-trained village health workers; the training of over 300 providers from 225 district and local health facilities; information and education provision; and promotion of key policies. USAID will sponsor a study tour by seven male and female religious leaders from the north of Mali to Senegal and Morocco to learn about innovative approaches in

family planning advocacy with religious communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Abt Associates, CARE, Population Services International, The POLICY Project, and ACQUIRE (primes); and Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, and Intra Health (subs).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,683,000 CSH). While Mali's general population HIV prevalence remains low (1.7%, Mali Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2001), prevalence in groups at higher risk (up to 31%) highlights the need to be vigilant. To prevent the HIV/AIDS epidemic from escalating, USAID will provide targeted behavior change programs emphasizing abstinence and fidelity to mobile populations in Mali including transport workers, street vendors, miners and seasonal workers. USAID will support surveillance activities through the bi-annual sero-surveillance survey. USAID will support voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services in three sites and will provide technical assistance to VCT counselor training. Support to the condom social marketing program will continue through mass media promotion. USAID will support the National High Council for HIV/AIDS in the development of the national strategy 2005-2009. Principal grantees and agencies: Centers for Disease Control, Population Services International, and The POLICY Project (primes).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$3,830,000 CSH). USAID will continue with service delivery activities in 11 districts and two urban communes and central level technical assistance to the Ministry of Health. USAID will also support the 2006 Mali Demographic and Health Survey. Same implementers as FY 2005, plus Macro International.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,150,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support ITN and re-treatment kit promotion and to provide central level technical assistance to the Ministry of Health. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$5,350,000 CSH). USAID will continue providing training to community level providers in contraceptive logistics and quality reproductive health care and central level technical assistance to the Ministry of Health for the improvement of national service coverage. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,900,000 CSH). USAID will continue to focus on prevention in high risk groups, policy, advocacy and surveillance. USAID will also provide support for the HIV sero-prevalence testing component of the DHS to be carried out in 2006. Same implementers as FY 2005, plus Macro International.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: This program has already achieved significant results. The ITN social marketing initiative built on solid FY 2003 results and achieved a cumulative total of more than 190,000 ITNs sold and distributed by the end of FY 2004. Introduced this year as a complement to ITN distribution was the sale and distribution of 234,958 ITN re-treatment kits. Since FY 2003 USAID has supported three vitamin A supplementation campaigns that have reached over 4,000,000 children. In FY 2004, USAID supported clinical family planning training of 102 master trainers and 141 trainers of trainers who will work with local health workers and community agents in FY 2005. Technical assistance provided to the Mali Country Coordinating Mechanism for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria resulted in the approval of the Mali HIV proposal for \$54 million in June 2004.

Through this program, USAID anticipates achieving a minimum of 80% vitamin A coverage of children and will also increase immunization rates to 80%. USAID will increase the percentage of women and children sleeping under ITNs in project districts. The HIV/AIDS prevention activities will focus on high- risk groups and will promote safer behaviors within these groups. Women will have increased access to family planning and reproductive health services and use of modern contraceptives will increase.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Improving Quality of Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	688-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$5,301,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$4,261,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2012

Summary: Mali's primary school enrollment rate has traditionally been among the lowest in Africa and the world, particularly for girls. To address this problem, in the mid-90s USAID pioneered a program of community owned and managed primary schools to increase access to primary education in remote rural areas of Mali, places where the Malian government could not afford to build schools. Over a seven-year period USAID built 1,740 community schools. Other donors followed suit adding another 817 schools, greatly expanding access to education. Enrollment grew from 39% in 1995 to 71% in 2003. As significant, while only one-third of students attending school were girls in 1995, 43% of primary school students were girls in 2003, narrowing the gender gap significantly. Mali's Ministry of Education and donor partners, including USAID, reviewed progress in achieving education for all children and decided that to encourage more children to enroll in school, as well as keep children in school, attention must now be focused on the quality of instruction. Therefore, USAID's program focuses on improving the quality of Mali's education system through teacher training; assistance to improve national primary school curriculum; mobilization of communities to manage and advocate more effectively for public schools, community schools and Islamic schools; scholarships for 5,000 disadvantaged girls each year through the President's Africa Education Initiative (AEI); adult literacy; and reinforcement of management skills for local control of schooling.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Quality of Workforce (\$1,700,000 DA). Mali is experiencing a severe teacher shortage, needing 2,500 more new teachers each year to meet the current demand. Most teachers enter the classroom without any formal training, many with only a ninth grade education. To help remedy the situation, USAID will expand its teacher training program in order to reach approximately 4,600 teachers from 800 public schools, community schools, and Islamic schools using a more cost-efficient school-based training model. USAID will focus on upgrading teachers' ability to perform so that the curriculum is taught using modern, interactive techniques. School directors will be trained to play a leadership role in improving teacher performance. USAID will continue to support a teacher training program via radio, giving practical activities and solutions so that school lessons become immediately useful in the African village, not just obscure, rote repetition and memorization exercises. Interactive media centers which will bring a wealth of information to students and teachers through the internet will be created in six teacher training colleges serving 2,800 students. The radio education and media centers will be made possible through funds from the AEI. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education and Education Development Center (primes); and World Learning, Stewart International, DevTech Systems, and Academy for Educational Development (subs).

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,601,000 DA). In a study done in 2000, most girls in Mali said they dropped out of school because they were not learning anything. Realizing that Western texts meant little to Malian children, the Government of Mali has been involved in developing a curriculum that draws on every day life in Mali for material. USAID will support this effort by providing expertise to the Ministry of Education in mathematics, science and life skills, with attention to the special learning needs of girls, for development of a curriculum and relevant learning materials that encourage more active, student-centered teaching. Assistance given in achievement testing piloted in the FY 2004 program will continue, furthering the Malian Government's ability to track system-wide progress in reading and mathematics. USAID will also focus on assuring that 800 schools meet established criteria for "effective," well-

functioning schools through management training programs focused on school improvement plans and monitoring student and teacher performance. USAID will build upon previous successes in assisting communities to advocate for increased services and resources. Support to 200 adult literacy centers offering courses that address development issues will be expanded. These literacy programs will not only create a base of literate adults in villages, but will also pass on practical information that can lead to behavior change. For example, mothers will be taught the importance of using bednets to protect their children from malaria. Through the President's Africa Education Initiative, USAID will provide 5,000 scholarships to disadvantaged girls in the north of Mali where girls' attendance in school remains low. USAID will continue to improve education planning at the regional level. Training will be consolidated in 16 regional offices to assure that priority setting, in terms of hiring new teachers or constructing new schools, reflects analysis of education statistics and budget projections. Monitoring the impact of educational investments will be reinforced. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education and Academy for Educational Development (primes); and World Learning, Stewart International, and DevTech Systems (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Quality of Workforce (\$1,261,000 DA). USAID plans to intensify its teacher training assistance, focusing on quality performance by teachers and school directors. Educators will continue to be trained at the school level so that local realities can be taken into account and teacher time away from school is minimized. USAID intends to use lessons learned from its pilot program of integrating Islamic schools into the Malian teacher training system in order to expand the number of Islamic schools offering high quality education. The radio education program may expand to nationwide coverage. Students at six teacher training colleges will be trained to use the Internet to assist in their classroom teaching. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$3,000,000 DA). USAID intends to continue supporting the nationwide implementation of Mali's new primary school curriculum. Resources may be used to continue assistance in the establishment and use of a student achievement testing system aligned with the new curriculum. USAID plans to reinforce assistance to 800 schools in meeting established criteria for "effective," well-functioning schools through management training programs that allow parents to monitor and improve school performance. USAID will seek to expand its assistance beyond regional education offices to local school administration offices for improved planning and monitoring of school performance. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: Since the start of USAID's education program, four major results have been achieved to date: 1) 7,100 teachers and administrators have been trained in the use of Mali's new primary school curriculum, bilingual education and child-centered teaching methods have been partially funded through the President's African Education Initiative; 2) 405 schools were regrouped into clusters of public, community and Islamic schools to begin a new school-based teacher training program that promises to be more cost-efficient and effective than the traditional training in workshops; 3) Mali's first achievement test to measure progress in mathematics and French was piloted to allow the Ministry of Education to assess student competencies; and 4) over 160,000 textbooks were distributed to students.

USAID anticipates that over 4,700 teachers will receive on-going, systematic teacher training and support, and a radio teacher education program will reach 85% of Malian teachers. As a result, USAID expects over 70% of sixth grade children attending USAID-supported schools to pass their 7th grade entrance exam. In addition, all 15 of the Ministry of Education's regional offices will be using education data to set goals and targets and will make financial decisions accordingly. Finally, in USAID-supported schools, over 80% of the parents and communities will be shouldering a portion of the financial responsibility for operating primary schools and at least 60% will be able to advocate effectively for materials and services for their schools, such as textbooks, teacher training, or teachers' salary payments. In 2007, enrollment should rise to 80%.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Shared Governance Through Decentralization
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	688-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH; \$2,646,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$200,000 CSH; \$3,350,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2012

Summary: Over the past 10 years the Government of Mali has focused on moving resources and responsibilities to the lowest governmental level, with mixed success. To assist with this effort, USAID/Mali's Democratic Governance program focuses on transparent local governance through citizen partnerships with elected officials, civil society and the private sector in 250 of 703 localities. Activities promote citizen participation, provide local governments with skills for transparent budget management, identify and help remove regulatory constraints hampering citizen control of health, education and other services, and empower rural women to participate fully in political life and public decision making in their communities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,660,000 DA; \$500,000 CSH). Elected officials and public administrators at the local level are lacking in basic governance skills and do not have the capacity to fully assume their responsibilities as managers of municipal government. Therefore USAID will train and mentor 250 targeted local governments to improve their ability to manage resources and assume responsibilities for service delivery. In addition, USAID activities will focus on helping communities prepare five-year development plans for improved local health and education services, increased income through environmentally sound agricultural practices, peaceful resolution of conflict, increased knowledge of citizens' rights and responsibilities, and sanitation and waste management to improve community health. As a result, ordinary citizens will increasingly work with local governments, forming partnerships to improve their communities, and reaching up to 5.9 million Malian villagers. USAID will assist more than 5,000 locally elected officials, government accountants and treasury agents involved in local financial management in the 250 localities, mentoring them in the work place. As a result, local officials will transparently manage scarce resources for health, education and other services. Principal contractors: Management Systems International (prime); and CARE, Save the Children, and International Resources Group (subs).

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$200,000 DA). Although the legal code is in place, the Malian government has not yet transferred the necessary resources for municipal services to elected local government as central government authorities fear the loss of power and control. Unfortunately, national institutions representing local government in Mali lack the skills to rectify this situation. Therefore, USAID will target key institutional partners at the national level to build capacity, encourage dialogue and provide them with advocacy skills to address the transfer of authority and resources for health, education and potable water from the central state to local governments. Concurrently, the High Council of Local Governments and the Malian Association of Municipalities will seek to revise legislation or enact new laws as needed. Principal contractors and grantees: Management Systems International (prime); CARE, Save the Children, and International Resources Group (subs).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$786,000 DA). Women are underrepresented in public meetings and community decision making across Mali and are often afraid of speaking publicly. At the same time, women's participation ensures that communities direct scarce resources into essential community services. USAID will train 42 women councilors elected in 2004 in their roles and responsibilities as members of local government. USAID will develop income generating activities and increase access to micro-credit

enabling women's groups to support improved health and education services. Women's groups will be trained in leadership, public speaking, advocacy, conflict resolution, negotiation techniques, marketing and business skills. Civic education campaigns will be conducted via community radio stations. As a result of this activity, more elected women will effectively carry out their roles as councilors in local government and an increasing number of women will compete for leadership positions on local committees managing basic services like health, education, potable water and waste management. The distribution of 446 more radios will ensure 17,000 additional women in north and central Mali will have access to information on their rights. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$2,258,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH). USAID aims to consolidate progress with 250 targeted local governments and expand to the fundamentalist-affected north, if practicable. Locally elected officials will improve conflict mitigation in their communities, increase natural resource management and foster sustainable economic growth. USAID plans to help improve local government accounting and tax collection systems, increase anti-corruption awareness and support resource mobilization through municipal bonds and public-private partnerships for capital investments. These activities will support local services such as health, education, potable water and waste management. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$218,000 DA). USAID intends to support the High Council and Association of Municipalities to lobby national institutions for decentralization of budgets to the local level. Training in advocacy, the design and implementation of media campaigns, strategy development and negotiation skills will contribute to changes in the national legal framework, leading to improved local social services. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$874,000 DA). USAID plans to assist additional women's groups to develop income-generating activities and to access micro-credit. Elected women councilors will act as role models and trainers to encourage other women to take active public roles. Professional women's national organizations will receive training to advocate for public services. National NGOs will provide gender training to USAID partners, simultaneously building gender awareness and NGO capacity. If practicable, USAID would like to expand training to empower women in the north of Mali whose lives are increasingly affected by the rise of Islamic fundamentalism. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: USAID has established a solid foundation for the Democratic Governance program. Fifteen local NGO partners assessed 73 local governments, holding meetings with more than 4,000 key stakeholders, resulting in improved communication by newly elected officials and increased citizen understanding of the importance of tax payment to support health, education and other services, which will ultimately affect the lives of 2.2 million citizens. USAID surveyed more than 100 officials from 18 local governments on the relevance of existing financial management procedures, resulting in USAID-German collaborative development of simplified procedures, laying the foundation for local management of central funds for public services. A survey identified key national institutions capable of lobbying for local government improvements. Under a pilot program in 16 localities, 42 women councilors were elected, nearly doubling the previous number of elected women, 2.5 times the national average for female representation. USAID distributed 500 radio receivers to 400 women's listening groups, providing up to 20,000 women with access to information.

By the end of USAID's strategy, 188 local governments will design their development plans and budgets in a participatory manner, increasing local resources and managing them more efficiently. Health, education and other local services will improve through private sector and civil society alliances jointly carrying out development interventions and resolving local conflicts peacefully. It is anticipated that local elections will be more open, fair and transparent and the number of women holding and retaining positions in local government and civil society organizations will increase notably.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Accelerated Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	688-009
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$10,228,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$12,762,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2012

Summary: USAID will strengthen agricultural sector growth by targeting commodities for which Mali has a comparative advantage. Farmers will be given the tools necessary, including biotechnology, to dramatically increase productivity. This coupled with a focus on improving competitiveness of targeted commodities will result in farmers having more disposable income. The program will work to reinforce the Malian private sector by improving the management of agribusinesses and strengthening microfinance institutions. The country's ability to negotiate increasingly beneficial trade agreements will be reinforced through USAID's activities. The program supports the objectives of, and participates in, the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the Global Climate Change Initiative.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity; Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$4,501,000 DA). The majority of farmers, who make up 80% of the Malian workforce, have incomes right at or below the poverty line of \$1,500 per year. USAID will focus on increasing small farmers' incomes and stimulating growth by producing specific commodities more efficiently. About 16,000 hectares of agricultural land in five regions of rural Mali will be provided with improved water management and irrigation infrastructure. An estimated rice yield increase of one to four metric tons per hectare is envisaged for an estimated 3,200 farm families. USAID will enhance animal nutrition through training for small-scale feed manufacturers in development of least cost, high quality, feed rations and by increasing private investment in the animal feed sector. The program will help Mali establish a regulatory framework that will permit Mali to take advantage of advances in biotechnology research. Community based natural resources management approaches to land use management will ensure sustainable increases in productivity and farmer incomes while conserving the natural resource base. USAID will support the implementation of a national food security strategy which is desperately needed due to wide distribution of vulnerable populations. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of the USA, Michigan State University, and Cornell University (primes); and Sheladia Associates Inc., Land O'Lakes, International Fertilizer Development Corporation, and Approtec (subs).

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment; Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$3,602,000 DA). To date only about 10% of Malian agriculture products are exported, despite documented regional and international needs. USAID will expand market opportunities for Malian exporters, promote free trade practices and ensure more Malian products are exported to regional and international markets. USAID will work with 18 rice marketing associations representing a population of more than 20,000 people apprising them of regional market opportunities and building their capacity to assess market opportunities. Hundreds of mango and potato producers will be linked to exporters to tackle competitiveness constraints so that Malian mangos and potatoes can compete in regional markets. USAID will promote dialogue between the private and public sectors on policy and regulatory issues, and work to influence donor coordination and collaboration on product value chain development. USAID will also develop integrated economic development activities, melding aspects of production, trade and finance with special emphasis on opportunities in the northern part of Mali. USAID will support the expansion of an environmental toxicology laboratory which will play a major role in assuring the quality of agricultural product exports. Principal contractors and grantees: Chemonics International (prime); and Associates for International Resources Development, Geomar International, International Business

Initiatives, and CARE International (subs)

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth; Increase Private Sector Growth (\$2,125,000 DA). Less than 5% of rural farmers have access to longer term (2-5 years) financing. To improve this, USAID will identify training opportunities in core business skills and assist financial institutions to analyze loan applications, especially for women's agricultural associations and small and medium enterprises. USAID will provide technical assistance to small-scale microfinance institutions (MFIs), MFI Networks, and commercial banking institutions to ensure that additional and longer term funding is available to producers. Emphasis on female customer-oriented services will increase women's access to financial services by approximately 12%, representing some 14,000 rural women. USAID will assist the Government of Mali to design a new investment promotion unit in order to make doing business in Mali more attractive and efficient. Principal contractors: Chemonics International (prime); and Weidemann Associates, Making Cents, Bankworld, and Enterprising Solutions (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Increase Agricultural Productivity; Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$5,892,000 DA). USAID intends to expand its efforts to increase the productivity of rice, horticulture crops, and livestock. USAID plans to increase investments in water management and irrigation, and support animal-feed production enterprises. Using funds from the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID will support the development of an improved seed distribution system, utilization of modern biotechnology tools, adaptive research on sustainable land and water management technologies. Support for training, education, and communication systems that provide vital agricultural information and statistics may be continued. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment; Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$3,562,000 DA). USAID's trade development program will continue activities initiated in earlier years. This will involve diversification of markets for targeted products, as well as strengthening the private sector's capacity to identify markets, negotiate contracts, and influence policies. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$3,308,000 DA). Key activities started in FY 2005 are programmed to continue. Ten percent more small and medium-sized agribusinesses will have access to finance. Mali's new investment promotion agency will be able to attract overseas investment to key sectors of the economy. Microfinance institutions will receive continued assistance, especially in the north of Mali, and should demonstrate self-sufficiency. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: As a result of USAID assistance in the trade sector, mango exports have risen from 1,151 metric tons to 2,368 metric tons. Thirteen exporters participated in the 2004 mango export campaign, including six new entrants. USAID completed an irrigation project affecting 13 villages and 18,510 inhabitants, which is expected to increase the production of rice and vegetables on 960 hectares of land. USAID installed 10 pilot solar water pumps providing clean drinking water and dual use small-scale irrigation capability, especially for women market gardeners, to approximately 10,500 people in 10 rural villages of Mali. USAID training of 102 agro-entrepreneurs (54 of whom were women) resulted in 65 financial business plans ready for investment review. Targeting recruitment efforts increased women's participation in MFI networks by approximately 14,000 additional members. A Development Credit Authority agreement with a local bank resulted in loan disbursements of \$350,000 for a new leather tannery which will provide thousands of jobs and increase exports.

By the end of the strategy more farmers will use improved natural resource management practices, leading to an increase in the use of environmentally safe technologies for crop production and processing. Horticultural crop production will increase by 2,400 metric tons representing increased incomes of \$2.3 million per year. At least 50% of Malian farmers will have increased incomes over and above the current poverty level of less than one dollar per day.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Communications for Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	688-010
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$417,000 CSH; \$389,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$150,000 CSH; \$420,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: Mali is one of the world's most information-deprived countries, with virtually no libraries, a largely illiterate population, and only a nascent information technology infrastructure. Yet, access to information is critical to Mali's development. This special objective is designed to make it easier for Malians to get access to information. The program will use every communication method available from windup radios to WorldSpace satellites to get Malians the information they need to improve the quality of their lives. The program improved the quality of information available on development-related topics; promotes alliances and partnerships between Malian institutions and international information technology firms; and reduces regulatory and policy constraints on information access. Cross-cutting by design, the program reinforces the impact of USAID's activities in health, education, agriculture, the environment and democracy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$250,000 DA, \$200,000 CSH). Malians need information on a wide range of topics to make informed decisions and to lead healthier and more productive lives. To provide this information, USAID is using Mali's network of 146 private and eight public radio stations (the largest number of any African nation) to produce and broadcast over 250 radio programs, and to train at least 100 radio producers in the design and production of radio messages. In addition, USAID support will enable the creation and exchange of development information through 13 pilot Community Learning and Information Centers (CLICs), which will offer access to the Internet, email, CD-ROMs, video programming and general computer use to potentially over 450,000 Malians in local communities. USAID will also provide support to the Ministry of Communications and the newly-created Telecommunications Regulatory Agency for establishing policies on the use of information technologies. Principal grantees: Academy for Educational Development, Helen Keller International, and the Geekcorps Division of the International Executive Service Corps (primes).

Reduce Trafficking in Persons; Reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS (\$75,000 DA, \$217,000 CSH). Malian children are being exploited to work as forced laborers in neighboring countries, usually in extremely harsh and unhealthy conditions. To address this problem, USAID has launched an activity that produces an informative and often humorous soap opera to help reduce child trafficking and HIV infection rates through messages transmitted in a weekly radio program. The weekly program is devoted to child trafficking and child welfare issues such as nutrition, immunization, malaria prevention, reproductive health and family planning, and HIV/AIDS. It will be broadcast over 94 private and public FM radio stations in local languages, and reach a potential audience of about 9.6 million Malians (as well as several million people in Burkina Faso and Côte d'Ivoire as well). This activity will reduce trafficking between Mali and neighboring Côte d'Ivoire and will increase awareness and knowledge of children's health and welfare issues. Principal grantee: Population Media Center (prime).

Support Peace Processes (\$64,000 DA). Radio is the single best instrument for reaching people in the remote, increasing fundamentalist and often conflict-laden northern parts of Mali. Ten FM community radio stations and one AM station will be established which will make information available to an estimated 1.4 million people in Mali's northern regions. The AM radio station will also cover several hundred thousand people in Mauritania and Niger since AM radio signals propagate over large areas.

USAID will provide training for radio staff in how to use radio for conflict early warning, prevention and mitigation in northern Mali. Principal grantee: Africare (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$420,000 DA). The activities planned for FY 2006 are cross-cutting in nature and will have a positive impact on the Mali program. USAID intends to continue developing informational content and materials, and will use other emerging information and communications technologies to reinforce linkages among radio stations. Radio messages on health, education, democratic governance, the environment and economic growth issues will be broadcast, and their impact will be measured through surveys. USAID plans to connect selected radio stations to the Internet and to develop additional programming on women's issues. Same implementers as FY 2005.

Reduce Trafficking in Persons; Reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS (\$150,000 CSH). USAID plans for the radio soap opera to continue to address child trafficking and child welfare issues. Same implementer as FY 2005.

Performance and Results: The main elements of the Communications for Development program are in place: the 13 CLICs have been built, are operational and are now focused on providing cutting-edge information technologies to its users. Efforts to make the CLICs self-sustaining are underway. USAID's partners provide content and multimedia materials that will enhance the CLICs' usefulness and offer a wide range of information packages. The introduction of wireless technologies continues to progress. New technologies have been field tested, and linkages between the Internet, radio stations, CLICs and other partners have been set up at several locations. These linkages extend the information available on the web, to rural populations including at least ten radio stations and up to 40 community telecenters, to those who would not otherwise have been physically, technologically or economically able to get access to this information. Eleven Malian primary, secondary and technical schools have received 220 refurbished computers and training in their use. Students and teachers are using this equipment as part of their educational curriculum.

USAID anticipates that over 1,000 radio programs will be broadcast on topics concerning health, child trafficking, education, democratic governance, microfinance and trade opportunities, sound environmental practices, and women's issues, among a host of other topics. At least 400 radio producers will be trained in the production of radio programs on development-related topics. At least 20% of Mali's private radio stations will have access to the Internet. A minimum of 60 CLICs (13 funded by USAID) will provide a wealth of information to over 750,000 people and will generate sufficient revenue to cover all of their operating costs. Over 800 people throughout Mali's eight regions will be trained in how to use the Internet and Internet access points will be available in most Malian cities and towns with a population of over 5,000 people. Mali's telecommunications policy environment will be favorable to private-sector investments, which will allow full and open access to information to continue in a regulated but non-restrictive manner.

Mali PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	13,821	14,200	15,755	14,580
Development Assistance	26,581	25,267	18,564	20,793
Economic Support Fund	410	75	0	0
Total Program Funds	40,812	39,542	34,319	35,373

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
688-006 High Impact Health Services				
CSH	13,771	13,550	14,838	14,230
DA	200	0	0	0
688-007 Improving Quality of Basic Education				
DA	7,150	6,155	5,301	4,261
ESF	50	0	0	0
688-008 Shared Governance Through Decentralization				
CSH	0	300	500	200
DA	4,692	3,841	2,646	3,350
ESF	300	0	0	0
688-009 Accelerated Economic Growth				
DA	13,289	14,221	10,228	12,762
ESF	60	75	0	0
688-010 Communications for Development				
CSH	50	350	417	150
DA	1,250	1,050	389	420

Mission Director,
Pam White

Mozambique

The Development Challenge: Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975 was followed by nearly two decades of civil war and a decade of one-party Marxist-Leninist rule. In 1992, peace was achieved and a new constitution was adopted, enshrining a multi-party system of democracy. After 18 years in power, President Joaquim Chissano of the Frelimo party stepped down and voters elected a new president, Armando Guebuza, in December 2004. During municipal elections held in 2003 and national elections in 2004, Mozambique continued to demonstrate its capacity to conduct increasingly free and fair elections.

Although the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) is committed to democracy, it is also characterized by a strong executive branch, a parliament dominated by political wrangling between the two main parties, Frelimo and Renamo, and a judiciary short on skills, understaffed, underfunded, and corruptible. Government institutions are generally improving, but suffer from a lack of skilled personnel due to low salaries and the extreme scarcity of trained citizens. The legacy of Portuguese colonial and post-independence command-and-control economic systems is gradually yielding to a more private-sector friendly environment, although corruption remains a problem.

Mozambique has shown outstanding economic growth since the civil war ended. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth has averaged 8% per year over the last ten years. In 2003, inflation dropped to 13.8%, and it is projected at 11% in 2004. Although Mozambique is still one of the world's poorest countries, with 2004 GDP per capita of \$290, it is on an upward trajectory. However, many challenges remain. In a country of 18 million, over 60% are without access to health care, with only 650 doctors nationwide. The projected HIV prevalence rate for 2004 is 14.9%. Although maternal mortality has declined sharply, from a high of 1,000 deaths (1997) to 408 deaths (2003) per 100,000 live births, it remains high.

Poverty reduction is the central focus of the GRM's development plan. Mozambique's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, known by its Portuguese acronym PARPA, is under revision; the revised version will cover the 2006-2010 period. Poverty reduction results were better than anticipated under the first five-year plan. Household consumption survey results show a 15.3% drop in the incidence of poverty, from 69.4% in 1996-1997 to 54.1% in 2002-2003. PARPA's goal was to reduce the incidence of poverty to 60% by 2005 and to 50% by 2010, so Mozambique is making better than expected progress on this front.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Mozambique economy is very open to foreign trade. Traditional exports such as cotton and cashews have experienced almost no growth, but total exports have risen dramatically due to large investments in an aluminum refinery and a natural gas pipeline to South Africa. Growth prospects are considered favorable; several major projects are on the horizon, including development of coal mines at Moatize, exploitation of titanium sands in the north and south, and a hydro-electric dam to meet South Africa's power deficit. Two American companies have made substantial agro-processing investments. Other large projects planned for the near future are a highway bridge over the Zambezi River and reconstruction of the Beira-Moatize railway.

Mozambique is committed to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) free trade protocol, and the plan is to extend these concessions to all SADC countries on a most-favored nation basis. Mozambique's debt service situation improved considerably after achieving the "enhanced completion point" under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative in 2001, after implementing key policy reforms, maintaining macro-economic stability, and implementing the PARPA. The IMF now considers Mozambique able to "sustainably" maintain a manageable debt service. While banks and other businesses were privatized after the 1992 peace agreement, state-owned infrastructure monopolies have proven harder to privatize due to market conditions. However, competition does exist in telecommunications due to the entry of new private firms.

Mozambique is an essential link to global markets for several neighboring landlocked countries, and it has substantial growth potential through its economic ties to the industrial heartland of South Africa. These links reinforce the importance of the country's successful economic, political, and social transitions to the U.S. national interests of peace, stability, and economic growth throughout southern Africa. As a rapidly

growing economy, Mozambique is increasingly a potential market for U.S. exports and U.S. investment.

The USAID Program: The data sheets cover four objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2005 and FY 2006 funds. Two objectives focus on increasing economic growth and reducing poverty through rapid rural income growth -- improved agricultural production and marketing and increased labor-intensive exports. A third objective is to improve the health of women and children. The fourth objective is to create models of democratic governance at the municipal level and to reduce opportunities for corruption.

All of USAID's programs seek to benefit women and men equally, to reduce corruption, to build Mozambican capacity, and to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Both the commitment and the capacity of the GRM to reduce poverty and encourage economic growth are good and are growing stronger, in part due to the country's long-standing and effective partnership with USAID.

Other Program Elements: USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade Bureau (EGAT) is assisting Mozambique in a number of areas. EGAT is helping to develop natural gas for household energy use, replacing firewood and charcoal. Through EGAT, the World Wildlife Fund has a grant for conservation activities, including creating fish sanctuaries in the Quirimbas National Park. Through EGAT and the Regional Center for Southern Africa, Mozambique benefits from assistance for sanitary and phyto-sanitary policies, customs training, and trade-related studies. EGAT also assists banana variety improvement research and provides hands-on training for prospective banana farmers. EGAT's farmer-to-farmer project provides up to seven volunteers a year through several cooperative and nongovernmental organizations. USAID's Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau provides support for emerging entrepreneurs and civil society.

Mozambique is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

Other Donors: Mozambique is expected to receive \$735 million from over 20 donors in 2004; representing about 14% of GDP, and similar levels are expected in future years. About 40% of donor assistance is general budget support, accounting for 45%-50% of the GRM budget; the remainder is project support. Almost all bilateral aid is in the form of grants, while multilateral credits are on very concessional terms. The largest program is that of the World Bank International Development Association (IDA), and the European Union also is a significant donor. In addition to the United States, the larger bilateral donors include the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. The UNDP and IDA chair a monthly meeting of mission heads to coordinate donor activities. The GRM and 15 donors (including IDA) have agreed on a general budget support program to further donor harmonization objectives. This group of 15 donors work closely with other donors, such as USAID, in 14 sector-specific working groups. USAID currently chairs the private sector and foreign trade policy working groups. Donor relations are close, cooperative, and collegial.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Rural Incomes
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	656-006
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$11,367,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$12,088,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's rural income program in Mozambique integrates development assistance with P.L. 480 Title II resources to help poor rural households raise incomes and improve food security and nutrition. This is accomplished through the provision of technical assistance and training to: (1) increase farmers' productivity, sales, and income; (2) expand rural enterprises by ensuring access to financing and trade opportunities; and (3) improve market access for farmers and rural enterprises through road rehabilitation, construction, and maintenance.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID is delivering financial and technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture (MinAg) during the inception year of the second phase of the multi-donor agricultural reform program (ProAgri II). ProAgri II is a five-year agriculture reform initiative. USAID's assistance ensures that ProAgri II's operational plan is designed and implemented to foster improvements in national-level agricultural policies as well as economically viable agricultural research and extension services. Budget support to the Government of Mozambique Ministry of Agriculture through program assistance and project support through principal contractors and grantees: Michigan State University (prime), and others to be determined.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$3,475,000 DA). USAID will award a grant in 2005 to deliver business development services to farmer associations and rural enterprises and provide training in marketing and management skills. Principal grantees: CLUSA, Technoserve, and Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (all prime), and others to be determined.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$782,000 DA). USAID has a contract for technical assistance for rural financial sector expansion and intends to contribute \$200,000 to the Development Credit Authority (DCA) which will leverage up to \$8 million in commercial financing to rural enterprises. Principal contractor: Deloitte-Touche (prime).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$2,110,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance and training in support of a road maintenance concession for the USAID-rehabilitated Caia-Gorongosa all-weather road. USAID is expanding the tertiary road network along the Beira Corridor, which runs from Beira to the country's western border. The program is creating opportunities for the local private sector to take advantage of the area's economic growth potential. Finally, USAID is introducing a technology for road construction that will improve the quality of Mozambican roads and reduce the costs of maintenance. Principal grantees: World Vision (prime), and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,740,000 DA). USAID is helping Mozambican researchers apply science and technology to remove the constraints faced by Mozambican farmers. To support the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), USAID is building the capacity of the National Agricultural Research Institute and providing advice on decentralizing authority and responsibility to two agricultural zonal research centers. USAID is providing technical assistance and equipment to these research centers to bring the newly-adapted technologies to farmers. Principal grantees: Michigan State

University, World Vision, Food for the Hungry, Save the Children, CARE International, Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), and Africare (all prime).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$460,000 DA). Responding to numerous natural and manmade disasters faced by rural Mozambican families, USAID is providing technical assistance to the National Secretariat for Agriculture and Nutrition, which will provide the GRM, USAID, and other donors with continual risk assessment and food security data for quick responses to emergency situations. Principal contractors and grantees: FEWSNET, World Vision, Food for the Hungry, Save the Children, CARE, ADRA, and Africare (all prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$2,015,000 DA). USAID anticipates signing a program assistance agreement in support of ProAgri II. Funding and technical assistance will be provided to MinAg for strengthening institutional capacity in policy analysis and agricultural research. Principal contractors and grantees: Same implementers as above.

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$3,270,000 DA). USAID will expand its partnership with CLUSA by replicating the producer-owned trading company model in other geographic areas. USAID also will continue to provide technical assistance in management and marketing to farmers and rural enterprises. Principal grantees: Same implementers as above.

Strengthen Financial Sector's Contribution to Economic Growth (\$595,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to enterprises and commercial banks in support of the DCA activity initiated in 2005. Principal contractor: Deloitte-Touche (prime).

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$2,666,000 DA). USAID will continue to implement its tertiary road-building program in the Beira Corridor. USAID also will provide technical assistance to both the public and private sectors to implement additional concessions for both road development and road maintenance. Principal grantees: Same implementers as above.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$2,762,000 DA). Under IEHA, USAID plans to adapt one new agricultural technology in 2006 through continued assistance to the National Agricultural Research Institute and the agricultural zonal research centers. Principal grantees: Same implementers as above.

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor During Periods of Stress (\$780,000 DA). USAID technical assistance will enable the National Secretariat for Agriculture and Nutrition to provide continual risk assessment and food security data. Current food security programs will be closing out at the end of FY 2006. Principal grantees: Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: USAID's efforts to transmit nutrition messages to mothers with low education levels are making a difference, with stunting in some USAID target areas decreasing from 41% in 2002 to 38% in 2004. Families aided by USAID's food security programs in four provinces increased the number of months a family can feed itself from what it produces by an average of 1.25 months between August 2002 and November 2004. Using newly-introduced "best practices," farmers in coastal areas of Nampula Province harvested up to 69% more maize per hectare in 2004 than they had in 2002. Every hectare of land planted with maize translates into increased income of about \$65, equal to a five-month supply of food for a Mozambican household. The revenues of USAID-assisted rural enterprises increased from \$2,438,000 in FY 2003 to \$7,736,270 in FY 2004. In 2004, USAID completed the reconstruction of a major bridge and 132 kilometers of roads, thus providing thousands of Mozambicans improved year-round access to markets and businesses. USAID provided technical and management training led to 12 local firms obtaining certification as licensed construction contractors. By the end of this strategy, USAID will have significantly increased the incomes of rural households in target areas, decreased the incidence of stunting among children USAID is reaching, increased the number of months of food security in target areas, and improved market access for farmers and rural enterprises.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Exports
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	656-007
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,811,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,801,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program to increase labor-intensive exports will remove constraints to investment and trade by providing technical assistance, training, and capacity building to the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) and the private sector to: (1) increase international market access for Mozambican products; (2) enhance Mozambique's competitiveness by reducing the cost of doing business; and (3) increase tourism and exports in specific sectors such as garments and horticulture. Activities will focus on improving the country's trade policies; creating a more supportive enabling environment; and directly increasing exports in target sectors. Together, the three program areas -- access to markets, a competitive low-cost environment, and sector-specific productive projects -- will ensure that USAID's increased labor intensive exports objective is achieved.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,492,000 DA). USAID is continuing its productive partnership with the Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations (CTA) to advocate for reforms that strengthen a more liberal trade and an improved business climate. USAID is reinforcing CTA's capacity to advocate for a more competitive business environment. To this end, USAID is providing technical assistance to strengthen CTA's analytical capacity and its ability to prepare policy position papers on economic issues, business conditions, and proposed legislation. Principal contractor and grantee: Booz-Allen & Hamilton and CTA (both prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,919,000 DA). USAID is designing and will implement a tourism activity that will foster policy reforms necessary to attract foreign and domestic investment to the tourism sector. These reforms include but are not limited to more competition in the air transport sector, improved land use regulations, and effective environmental protection laws. The tourism activity also will develop selected tourism and eco-tourism products, such as beach resorts and game parks that are typically labor-intensive. USAID is entering into a public-private partnership with the African Wildlife Foundation to establish a community-managed conservancy. The conservancy -- a 130,965 acre site bordering the Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park and Conservation Area -- will be financed through tourism revenue generated from enterprises to be established within the conservancy. The project will develop infrastructure, initiate conservation enterprises, and build capacity among local stakeholders to profitably manage wildlife. Principal contractors and grantees: Nathan Associates, Inc. (prime) and the George Washington University (sub).

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$400,000 DA). With USAID's technical assistance, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce is simplifying rules related to commercial and industrial licensing and will introduce a simple and effective competition law. Because "economic literacy" in Mozambique is key to facilitating an improved enabling environment and good policies, particularly trade policies, USAID is sponsoring training for Mozambicans from the private and public sectors in economics, trade, and related areas. USAID has identified 10 participants who began formal studies in January 2005. Principal contractors and grantees: Four South African universities, to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Economic Policy and Governance (\$1,468,000 DA) USAID will continue strengthening CTA to serve as the premier Mozambican private sector lobbying agent for policies that

have a positive impact on the private sector and economic growth. Principal contractor and grantee: Booz-Allen & Hamilton and CTA (both prime).

Increase Private Sector Growth (\$1,733,000 DA). In addition to the implementation of the tourism activity, USAID plans to identify and address additional market opportunities for exports. Principal contractors and grantees: Nathan Associates, Inc. (prime) and the George Washington University (sub).

Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$600,000 DA). USAID will continue to work with the GRM toward the improvement of Mozambican policy reform, and will identify and address additional policy dialogue opportunities. Reforms engineered in 2005 will be implemented in 2006. In addition, up to 20 new participants from the private and public sectors will be sent for training in economics and trade. Principal contractors and grantees: Four South African universities, to be determined.

Performance and Results: Performance in 2004 generally built upon achievements in 2003. The dialogue between the GRM and the private sector, facilitated by USAID's grantee CTA, improved. For example, for the first time the Prime Minister attended all scheduled meetings to review the dialogue process, a clear demonstration of host government commitment to the process. Results in other areas include continued improvements in import/export clearance times, from 15 days to three days; and issuance of a new simplified decree on contracting foreign labor that allows employment contracts with a less cumbersome process. This latter result is an essential change in a country working to build up skilled human resources. CTA continues its advocacy work in several areas: for companies to be allowed to hire up to 10% of their employees without GRM intervention; for the development of a timetable for a completely new, employment-enhancing labor law to be passed in 2005; faster value-added tax reimbursements; a new simplified stamp tax; and improvements in Mozambique's overall tax regime to enhance competitiveness.

As a result of a September 2004 Diagnostic Trade Integration Study and the 2002 Trade Mainstreaming Report, Mozambican opinion makers in government, academics, and business have a much better appreciation of and support for a liberal trade policy for growth. In addition, the USAID-funded alternative dispute resolution program resolved 12 cases, and arbitration clauses are consistently being used by Mozambican lawyers in the drafting of new contracts.

By the end of this strategy, USAID will have attracted new investments in targeted labor-intensive sectors through the combination of new openness to trade, lower transaction costs, and dynamic responses in selected sectors. The GRM also will have achieved important policy milestones.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Maternal and Child Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	656-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$12,530,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$10,430,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The maternal and child health program includes a combination of national and community level activities designed to improve policies and health care management; increase access to proven and effective primary health care services; and increase community level demand for these services. USAID will accomplish this by providing: (1) training, technical assistance, and commodities to improve the delivery and quality of child and maternal health services; (2) technical assistance and training in institutional development to improve and decentralize the Ministry of Health's (MOH) management systems; (3) training and technical assistance to communities on how to promote better health care, including strengthening the capacity of local groups to conduct successful behavior change communication activities; and (4) training and technical assistance to the MOH and communities in health systems administration, the use of data for decision making, financial management, and the development of priority services and protocols.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$4,030,000 CSH). USAID is improving access to and demand for quality pediatric health and nutrition services by building capacity and knowledge within health care facilities and communities. Technical assistance and training for health authorities and communities focuses on vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria prevention, malnutrition, Vitamin A deficiency, and diarrheal diseases. Assistance is being delivered through the integrated management of childhood illnesses and community-based distribution approaches. Training of community and facility-based health workers is improving the diagnosis and management of malaria, counseling of patients, and infection prevention. Principal contractors and grantees: World Vision; others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition, Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$6,300,000 CSH). USAID is increasing access and demand for maternal health--including reproductive health--and nutrition services through training and technical assistance delivered to district and provincial health care workers and communities. Technical assistance and training for health care professionals and communities focuses on vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria in pregnancy, maternal malnutrition, provision of post-partum Vitamin A, and community-based distribution approaches for Vitamin A, Oral Rehydration Salts, and condoms. The USAID-designed family planning/child spacing policy is being adopted by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) in 2005. Family planning and reproductive health resources are being used for training and technical assistance to improve service delivery, supervision of health workers, and logistics systems. Training of community and facility-based health workers is improving the quality of antenatal care, ensuring early detection and management of malaria, TB and improving counseling, contraceptive security, and infection prevention. Develop TB/HIV activities at the community level. Principal contractors and grantees: World Vision; others to be determined.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$2,200,000 CSH). USAID is strengthening the capacity of MOH staff to improve vital national systems for planning health services and for monitoring program performance. To foster improved maternal and child health, USAID also is developing policies, guidelines, and protocols in several technical areas, such as malaria, TB, epidemic response, advocacy, and monitoring and

evaluation. Health care providers at the central level and in the four target provinces (Zambezia, Nampula, Gaza, and Maputo) are receiving essential management and leadership training. USAID financing and technical assistance at all levels -- central, provincial, district, and community -- ensures the efficient and timely provision of contraceptives and child survival products through improved logistics management. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc. (prime), with others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,740,000 CSH). USAID will continue to increase the use of child health services in the target areas through ongoing training and technical assistance. USAID also will increase training and technical assistance to the MOH in order to accelerate the roll-out of the National Malaria Control Program. New areas of intervention may include technical support and training in water and sanitation management at the community level to ensure a safe water supply. Principal contractors and grantees: World Vision; others to be determined.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition, Reduce Unintended Pregnancy and Improve Healthy Reproductive Behavior (\$3,600,000 CSH). USAID will continue to increase the use of effective family planning/reproductive health services in the target areas through ongoing training and technical assistance. In addition, USAID will provide technical assistance to facilitate implementation of the GRM's newly-adopted family planning/child spacing policy. Principal contractors and grantees: World Vision; others to be determined.

Build Health Systems Capacity (\$4,090,000 CSH). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to MOH staff to strengthen critical health care systems and to develop and implement improved policies, guidelines, and protocols that lead to better family planning and maternal and child health. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc. (prime) with others to be determined.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: During FY 2004, USAID's health program in Mozambique completed the transition to the new strategy. To facilitate the transition, USAID concentrated activities at the central level. In FY 2004, USAID funded the design of a family planning/child spacing policy that comprehensively and strategically addresses the high proportion of teenage pregnancies, the country's high HIV prevalence rate, and other priority issues. (Adoption of this policy is pending ministerial approval.) USAID also financed the launch of a national campaign promoting optimal birth spacing, and funded the inclusion of the strategy in medical school and health science institute curricula. USAID also trained 120 laboratory staff from more than 30 sites in five provinces in improved laboratory diagnosis of malaria parasites, vector resistance, and species composition, and USAID established malaria surveillance sites in three provinces to better assess the effectiveness of different prevention strategies.

Health statistics in the six targeted provinces demonstrated that USAID achieved or exceeded several program targets. Improvements in rural child health are demonstrated by an increase in DPT3 immunization rates from 44% in 2001 to 56.3% in 2004. There also has been an increase in the use of oral rehydration solution or other recommended home fluids to reduce severe dehydration and/or death due to diarrhea. The use of oral rehydration solution increased from 45% in 2001 to 57.3% in 2004. The proportion of pregnant women attending at least one prenatal consultation increased from 76% in 2001 to 83.8% in 2004 and, in the same period, the contraceptive prevalence rate rose from 9.2 % to 12.9%.

By the end of the strategy, USAID will have significantly increased childhood immunization coverage, reduced the maternal mortality rate, and increased use of modern methods of contraception in target areas.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Municipal Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	656-010
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,907,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,430,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program to create models of democratic governance in five targeted municipalities includes technical assistance and training to: (1) increase participation by citizens and civil society; (2) improve the performance of municipal governments by strengthening accountability, responsiveness, and transparency; and (3) reduce the opportunities for corruption in municipal government and public service delivery institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$470,000 DA). Weak civic organizations and poor understanding of civic rights have constrained citizen participation in local governance and allowed petty corruption to flourish. In order to increase participation, strengthen civil society, and reduce opportunities for corruption, USAID is providing civic education to improve citizen understanding of their rights and responsibilities as well as their awareness of municipal government authorities. USAID is providing training and technical assistance to enable community groups to identify issues, articulate needs and priorities in terms of service delivery, and mobilize community resources. Principal contractors and grantees: Ética Mozambique--a local nongovernmental organization (NGO) (prime), and others to be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$570,000 DA). Limited opportunities for participation or even formal expression of interest, along with generally poor administration, have contributed to low public confidence in government. USAID is helping targeted local governments to strengthen accountability, responsiveness, transparency, and the provision of services. To accomplish this, USAID is providing technical assistance and training on development planning, financial and human resources management, budget formulation, ethical and transparent public administration, and public relations. In conjunction with local officials and communities, USAID is designing and implementing a system of incentives and infrastructure improvements to bring about positive changes in service delivery. Some commodity support for specific community infrastructure projects also will be provided. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$867,000 DA). As part of the Africa Bureau's Anti-Corruption Initiative, USAID is continuing its effective partnership with Ética Mozambique, the leading Mozambican anti-corruption NGO. USAID training and technical assistance is leading to the establishment and operation of corruption reporting centers in eight of the country's main cities. Training for key staff and technical assistance for the centers enables them to provide citizens with legal advice, ombudsman services, and a mechanism for confidentially reporting corruption-related crimes to the Attorney General's office. Technical assistance and training is linked to municipal government activities to foster reduced corruption in service delivery, especially in hospitals, schools, and business licensing centers. Principal contractors and grantees: Ética Mozambique (prime) and others to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Civil Society (\$880,000 DA). USAID will continue training and technical assistance to citizens and community groups to enhance their capacity to participate in community and municipal decision making. Principal contractors and grantees: Ética Mozambique (prime) and others to be determined.

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue training, technical assistance, and the delivery of commodities for infrastructure improvements to develop more capable municipal governments. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$550,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to Ética Mozambique to strengthen its anti-corruption efforts and to reduce corruption in service delivery in selected municipalities under the Africa Bureau's Anti-Corruption Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: Ética Mozambique (prime) and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID has achieved significant results in strengthening anti-corruption institutions and promoting transparent and peaceful elections. Improvements in the judicial process are still needed, however, to ensure that corrupt officials are properly investigated and sanctioned. The training of key staff in the Attorney General's Anti-Corruption Unit and financing for the expansion of the unit to two main provincial capitals resulted in significant progress in the fight against corruption. The number of reported corruption cases increased by 33%, from 116 cases in FY 2003 to 155 in FY 2004, and the number of indictments increased from 11 in FY 2003 to 24 in FY 2004. The provincial offices accounted for 25 reported cases and eight indictments. Through continued support to the GRM's Legal Training Center, 20 law-school graduates received nine months of new-entry magistrate training, which is an important contribution to a judicial system plagued by a severe lack of trained judges, huge case backlogs, and corruption. In partnership with Mozambican civic organizations and the Carter Center, USAID financed the training of more than 300 party monitors and 450 civil society observers, as well as a parallel vote tabulation exercise for municipal elections in 33 cities. As a result of the parallel vote count, Mozambique's National Election Commission corrected the outcome of one particular mayoral race. In a second major city, the presence of USAID-supported observers contributed to the peaceful resolution of a dispute between the two main political parties after an attempt at electoral fraud was uncovered.

By the end of the strategy, USAID will have assisted Mozambicans to become more aware of their rights and responsibilities and to actively participate in community and municipal decision-making processes; municipal governments will operate more efficiently; corruption will be reduced through an increase in its reporting and prosecution; and the legal framework for fighting corruption will be strengthened.

Mozambique PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	22,601	20,380	12,530	10,430
Development Assistance	27,567	24,572	17,085	18,319
Economic Support Fund	1,250	400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	16,415	19,751	17,970	18,916
Total Program Funds	67,833	65,103	47,585	47,665

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
656-001 Increased Rural Incomes				
DA	5,829	0	0	0
ESF	500	0	0	0
656-002 Government & Civil Society are effective partners				
DA	145	0	0	0
656-003 Maternal and Child Health				
CSH	8,591	0	0	0
656-004 Enabling Environment for Growth				
DA	279	0	0	0
656-006 Rural Incomes				
DA	17,571	15,780	11,367	12,088
656-007 Exports				
DA	1,988	6,981	3,811	3,801
ESF	250	0	0	0
656-008 Maternal and Child Health				
CSH	4,428	9,830	12,530	10,430
656-009 HIV/AIDS				
CSH	9,582	10,550	0	0
656-010 Municipal Governance				
DA	1,755	1,811	1,907	2,430
ESF	500	400	0	0

Mission Director,
Jay Knott

Namibia

The Development Challenge: Namibia achieved a historic democratic milestone in November 2004 with national elections that brought the first change in presidential leadership since the country's independence from apartheid South Africa in 1990. The elections--which also resulted in significant turnover in Parliament and Regional Councils--reaffirmed Namibia's support for democratic processes. When the new administration takes office in March 2005, it will assume leadership of a country that consistently ranks high on international indices of economic competitiveness, democratic freedom, freedom of the press, and good governance, and is regarded as one of the developing world's leaders in public sector investments in education and health.

The new government faces daunting development challenges that could prevent Namibia from reaching its full potential. The impact of HIV/AIDS on Namibia is catastrophic. HIV prevalence among pregnant women was estimated at 19.8% in 2004. More than 200,000 Namibians aged 15-49, 11% of the workforce, are estimated to be living with HIV, and average life expectancy has dropped from 61 years in 1991 to 47 in 2004.

Namibia's economic growth over the past five years has not been sufficient to increase per capita income and reduce poverty. Namibia's relatively high per capita GDP of \$1,730 masks an extreme income disparity that, according to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, is the highest in the world. An estimated 55% of national income accrues to only 10% of the population, and 35% of the population live on less than \$1 per day. Namibia's population growth outpaces job creation: only 7,000 of the 20,000 annual high school graduates find jobs, and 60% of the workforce is unemployed or underemployed.

Although Namibia devotes over 20% of annual government expenditures to education, over 90% of education funding is used for personnel costs, leaving little for school buildings, materials, and equipment. Namibia has a shortage and an inequitable distribution of qualified teachers--particularly teachers with needed mathematics, science, and English skills. According to a recent regional education report, only a third of Namibian sixth grade students demonstrated the required literacy and numeracy competencies.

The Government of Namibia (GON) faces significant challenges in implementing its land redistribution and resettlement policy. Because the GON has been criticized for not acquiring sufficient land from white farmers through its policy of "willing seller, willing buyer," it is implementing legislation to acquire land by expropriation. The GON has reassured farmers that fair compensation will be paid for land acquired in this manner and, to date, no land has been expropriated. The GON also needs to build on its success in linking sustainable natural resource management with rural development. Further attention is needed to equitably distribute the benefits generated from tourism, wildlife utilization, and other natural resources so that the increased income from these activities can reach the poorest and most marginalized citizens.

Although Namibians enjoy a wide range of democratic rights, including freedom of the press, multi-party elections, and a relatively independent judiciary, the concept of checks and balances on public institutions is not well developed, and opportunities for critical and constructive interaction with elected leaders are not always well used. Consistent commitment to democratic values will be especially important over the next few years, as a new set of leaders moves into positions of political and economic power.

The United States has a significant national interest in helping Namibians fight HIV/AIDS, promote economic development, and strengthen democratic consolidation so that Namibia can continue to contribute to peace, security, and stability on the African continent.

The USAID Program: Funding for four program objectives will be used to accelerate the economic, social, and political empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians by supporting activities to promote private enterprise development, improve basic education in grades one through seven, strengthen democracy and governance, and increase the environmental and economic benefits of community-based natural resource management.

Other Program Elements: The USAID program in Namibia is augmented by three centrally-funded activities under the African Education Initiative (AEI). AEI provided \$1.35 million in FY 2004 for strengthening pre- and in-service teacher training. This activity, which began in late FY 2004, aims to provide 500,000 textbooks to disadvantaged Namibian school children in targeted regions over a two-year period. AEI also provided \$315,000 in FY04 for the Ambassadors' Girls Scholarship Program which will allow 950 disadvantaged girls to attend school.

With USAID Africa Bureau funding, the International Foundation for Education and Self Help is sponsoring the work of 11 volunteer teachers at Teacher Training Colleges to help improve teaching skills.

USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa, based in Botswana, manages four regional initiatives that support Namibian development. The Trade Expansion for Southern Africa activity focuses on trade policy, trade facilitation, public-private dialogue, and strengthening export sectors. A rural livelihoods activity works with commercial farmers to increase exports, and helps poor farmers diversify production. An integrated river basin management activity helps strengthen regional river basin commissions and develops the capacity of communities to manage water resources in a sustainable manner. The Partnerships in Electoral Process activity strengthens democratic processes and promotes the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Namibia is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

Other Donors: USAID works actively with other donors in key development areas to ensure complementarity and avoid redundancies. With the dramatic increase in HIV/AIDS funding in FY 2004 and FY 2005, the U.S. funded program more than doubled in size, making the U.S. Government the largest and one of the most visible bilateral donors in Namibia. United Nations agencies also play an important role in catalyzing a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, supported by the European Union (EU), Germany, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, and France. In November 2004, a grant from the Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria was approved, which will provide significant resources for Namibia's HIV/AIDS program.

USAID coordinates with a UNDP-administered Global Environmental Facility project to link protected areas with USAID-supported conservancies. USAID's Living in a Finite Environment activity and the World Bank's Integrated Community-Based Ecosystem Management project were designed to complement each other and to leverage resources. Germany, Sweden, and Finland also are active in the environment sector. The EU has a large rural development project that includes elements of community-based natural resources management support.

The Netherlands, Sweden, Finland, and Germany are key players in the democracy and governance sector. UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Germany, and Luxembourg are engaged in small and medium enterprise development programs, while the EU and Germany support trade and investment development. The EU, Germany, Sweden, France, Finland, Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom, Spain, and the UNDP participate in a sector assistance program in education.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Private Enterprise Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$400,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: To improve competitiveness, building on the business development program, additional training and technical assistance services are being provided to build the capacity of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) to trade, expand operations, and establish linkages with firms in southern Africa.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$400,000 DA). In order to make them more competitive regionally, Namibian SMEs will receive training and technical assistance in various areas, such as marketing, participation in regional and international trade fairs, regional business exchanges/trade missions, accessing finance, quality standards knowledge and certification. Principal contractors: Sigma One Corporation and Development Alternatives, Inc. (both prime), and ECI Africa (sub).

FY 2006 Program: No obligations will be made in FY 2006.

Performance and Results: During 2004, USAID-assisted SMEs created 313 new jobs and increased income by over 55%. A total of 12,605 people (64% of them women) were trained in various private-sector growth activities (e.g., business management, trade fair participation, market access, production, technical and vocational skills, and responding to tenders for government contracts.) Business Services Organizations (BSOs) reported an increase of 2,109 fee-paying SME clients, which indicates that BSOs are providing a valued service to SMEs. The knowledge gained in trading within the region will increase the ability of SMEs to become active trading partners with the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, and will improve their ability to pursue business opportunities emanating from the anticipated U.S.-Southern African Customs Union Free Trade Agreement and other international trade agreements.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Basic Education Support
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-006
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,720,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,920,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: A recent regional education report indicated that only a third of Namibia's sixth grade students had acquired the needed literacy and numeracy competencies. USAID is helping the Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture (MBESC) to improve the delivery of quality primary education to students in grades 1-7 in the six northern regions of Namibia. This program builds on earlier USAID efforts to promote the sustained use of effective teaching methodologies; enhance professional development of teachers through training and institutional support; improve the management and administration of schools by training principals and education system managers; promote decentralized management of education services; and increase parental and community involvement. In addition, USAID supports enhanced awareness of HIV/AIDS among students, teachers and other staff and increased school attendance by orphans and vulnerable children. USAID also supports an ongoing pilot activity to enhance teachers' ability to effectively use information and communication technology as a teaching tool.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,720,000 DA). USAID's Basic Education Support (BES) III program focuses on the achievement of three objectives. First, USAID is assisting the MBESC to improve the quality of education at the primary level by enhancing teacher instructional skills in English, math, and science, and by expanding the use of student-centered education and continuous assessment techniques. An assessment tool is being developed to track student performance. USAID is providing technical assistance to regional staff and advisory teachers who conduct in-service training, and to instructors at teacher training colleges who provide pre-service training to teachers.

The program's second objective is to support MBESC's efforts to devolve resources and responsibilities to the regional level. USAID is assisting MBESC in developing procedures to implement decentralization policies and in training regional and school administrators to carry out their new responsibilities. USAID also is providing support for expanded parental and community involvement in school decision-making.

See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion and more details of the program to reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. The program's third objective is to increase the capability of those in the basic education sector to cope with the HIV/AIDS epidemic. USAID is helping to increase the capacity of the MBESC and its HIV/AIDS Management Unit to implement effective HIV/AIDS policies and programs, with an emphasis on increasing the numbers of orphans and vulnerable children attending school and completing primary school. USAID is funding the development of a database to be used in conjunction with the Education Management Information System. The database will assist with school-level identification of orphans and vulnerable children, will monitor access to resources specifically meant to benefit these children, and will collect school/grade retention data. USAID also is helping to expand and improve HIV/AIDS prevention and support programs for the education sector workforce, the largest segment of government employees. USAID is assisting with the development of strategies to decrease teacher absenteeism due to HIV/AIDS and minimize its impact on learners, and USAID will support the Ministry with implementation. Students are being provided with information to increase their knowledge and awareness of HIV/AIDS and life skills training. Activities in this area are being implemented in close coordination with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief in Namibia. Principal grantee: Academy for Educational Development

(prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,920,000 DA). Activities initiated in FY 2005 to improve the quality of education will continue in FY 2006. USAID will support MBESC's efforts to provide decentralization training to managers at the regional and local school levels. The program also will assist the Ministry to capture and analyze information needed for decentralized management. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion and more details of the program to reduce transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS. USAID will support the Ministry's efforts to incorporate age-appropriate HIV/AIDS information into the primary curriculum; conduct a study on how the education system can continue to meet learners' needs in spite of lengthy HIV/AIDS-related teacher absences; and the collection and analysis of data on the school attendance of orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will continue to support the MBESC's HIV/AIDS unit in the design, implementation, and evaluation of HIV/AIDS interventions in the basic education sector. Modest support will be provided for the continuation of pilot testing information and communication technology activities that will enhance the availability of teaching resources for teachers. Principle grantee: Academy for Educational Development (prime)

Performance and Results: This program builds on USAID's previous education activity, which ended in FY 2004. Through the Basic Education Support II activity, USAID provided technical assistance, training, and limited commodities to implement a pilot school improvement program in six regions in northern Namibia that were disadvantaged under the apartheid regime. A comparative survey conducted in the six northern regions found that the pass rates of students in grades 1-4 improved from 2002 to 2003 in schools implementing the school improvement program. The 410 pilot schools also performed on average 20% better than non-pilot schools in three areas: teachers' usage of a variety of learner-centered education and continuous assessment; the active engagement of learners in the classroom as a result of using a variety of teaching aids and methods; and teachers' ability to monitor learners and to provide immediate feedback. Other results included the training of 4,000 teachers in learner-centered education methodologies and the training of 1,440 principals and education officials in HIV/AIDS management in the schools. The Ministry of Basic Education has indicated its intent to replicate the USAID-funded school improvement program nationwide.

Principal outcomes expected by the end of the Basic Education Support III program are an increase in the performance of primary school learners in language, math and science; development of life skills and livelihood knowledge among primary school learners; increased institutional capacity at the regional levels; and an improved ability to prevent and deal with the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Community Based Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-007
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,257,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: More than 70% of Namibians, many of them living in poverty, reside in rural areas and are dependent upon natural resources for their livelihoods. USAID's program to improve rural livelihoods through sustainable integrated natural resources management provides training and technical assistance to strengthen the institutional capacity of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and local conservancies; protect and increase the assets and livelihoods of rural communities; support democratic local governance and decentralization; and improve the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,257,000 DA). USAID is providing institutional support to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) to increase its capacity to promote and implement community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) activities. A technical advisor works closely with the ministry to identify specific needs and to develop and begin implementation of a technical support plan. USAID continues to support the development of regional and national conservancy associations that advocate on behalf of members. USAID is assisting MET to develop approaches for integrating community forest and wildlife activities and management plans. At least five community conservancies are being assisted to develop integrated management plans. USAID also is helping conservancies to address HIV/AIDS issues.

USAID is supporting an assessment of the potential for small and medium enterprise development in northeast Namibia, building on opportunities in the wildlife and tourism industries and with local natural products. USAID is assisting conservancies in northeast Namibia to develop conservation farming as a means of maintaining forest habitat. The number of joint ventures between conservancies and private tourism operators or business is being expanded, and USAID also is helping conservancies to develop business plans based upon viable business opportunities.

USAID is supporting the improvement and integration of various policies and laws that provide for the devolution of authority over natural resources to local communities. At the conservancy level, USAID is supporting the improvement of governance approaches that promote increased accountability, improved transparency, greater participation by local residents, and support gender training. USAID is providing training in communication skills and assertiveness to women committee members.

USAID supports the continued development and refinement of wildlife and other resource monitoring systems that assist the conservancies and government in making key management decisions. The focus is on developing and incorporating mechanisms to monitor a broader range of natural resources in addition to wildlife. USAID supports MET and conservancies to develop and agree on quota setting procedures to enhance sustainable management. USAID also is helping MET to use Global Information Systems technology to enhance and develop databases that underpin decision-making. Principal contractors and grantees: A consortium of World Wildlife Fund-US, International Resources Group, The Cooperative League of the USA, and the Namibian Nature Foundation (prime), and several Namibian NGOs and community-run conservancies (subs).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,750,000 DA). USAID will continue institutional strengthening of government, NGO and community-run conservancies. There will be a strong focus on assisting target conservancies to reach the stage where they can operate with a minimum of outside support. Conservancy associations will be trained in strategic planning. A greater emphasis will be placed on game farming with high value species that can generate high returns to local communities.

USAID also will expand the geographic and thematic scope of its support to small and medium enterprise development to draw in new partners that can assist with this development. USAID will provide continued support to increasing the number of joint ventures and to the expansion of the conservation farming program. USAID will address continued policy dialogue and the integration of community-based approaches across sectors, and will continue to assist in the improvement of governance within conservancies and with the mainstreaming of gender issues. Principal grantee: World Wildlife Fund-US (prime).

Performance and Results: This program builds on previous USAID CBNRM activities in Namibia. USAID's investment in CBNRM in Namibia since 1993 has leveraged an additional 115% in funding from other donors. Under the earlier program, which ended in FY 2004, 31 conservancies were registered by government, five of which are financially sustainable in terms of covering their own operating costs. Roughly 7.87 million hectares now are managed by conservancies. The main beneficiaries of the program have been 98,000 members of impoverished rural communities. The contribution to net national income and capital value of wildlife in Northwest Namibia alone from 1990 to 2003 as a result of USAID's CBNRM activities is nearly equal to the total donor and government investment in this sector.

By the end of this program, conservancies will be optimally managing a wide range of local natural resources, and will be carrying out detailed monitoring of biophysical indicators to support their own planning and decision-making. Wildlife populations will continue to recover in most conservancies and will plateau in some. Other resources, such as fisheries, forests, and indigenous plants, grazing land, and water, also will have increased in biodiversity and productivity.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	673-008
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$796,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	2000
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: With the highest reported Tuberculosis (TB) case rate in the world, 676 per 100,000 people in 2002, the burden of TB in Namibia is further compounded by a severe dual TB/HIV epidemic, with a 45% HIV prevalence rate in TB patients. TB is the main cause of morbidity and mortality in people living with HIV/AIDS, and HIV/AIDS is the most common complicating disease in TB patients. The USAID TB program works closely with the Ministry of Health National TB Control Program to assist the Government of Namibia to: formulate and disseminate the national TB and HIV/AIDS guidelines; increase the efficiency and quality of HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing for TB patients; provide appropriate health education materials for TB patients who are HIV positive; assist the directly observed treatment TB program; and provide palliative care for HIV/TB patients. This program works in collaboration with the ongoing TB and HIV activities through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$796,000 CSH). USAID is expanding existing activities and developing new TB activities in support of the Namibia National TB Control Program, complementing activities funded through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. As TB remains the leading cause of death for people living with HIV/AIDS, integration of TB/HIV services into clinics remains an important priority for support. USAID provides technical assistance at the level of national program management in the National TB Control Program to improve support and supervision to the regions and to roll out the TB/HIV components of the first Medium Term Plan for TB control. USAID also assists efforts to provide routine counseling and testing, expand training of health care workers with the new USAID and USG-supported TB/HIV training curriculum, and strengthen TB/HIV surveillance. The Government of Namibia has been a reliable supplier of TB drugs and supplies, and provides health staff and infrastructure for management of patients with HIV/AIDS and TB.

Through PEPFAR, funds were made available to place a TB technical advisor at the Ministry of Health. With these additional funds, USAID is now able to expand the services and the planning ability of the Ministry of Health to scale up the TB control program in relation to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In addition, USAID can now provide direct assistance to the TB Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course program to expand the quality of services nationwide. The USAID program also assists the Ministry of Health to integrate TB, HIV and other infectious disease services into the Communicable Disease Clinics and public hospital system. Principal Grantee: Family Health International (prime).

FY 2006 Program: There are no planned obligations in FY 2006.

Performance and Results: No results are reported for this activity, since this is the first year of obligation of TB funds under this strategic objective.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	673-009
Status:	New in FY 2004
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$775,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$697,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Given the relative newness of Namibia's democracy, Namibians have yet to fully utilize all the political processes available to them. USAID's program to strengthen democratic institutions and processes includes technical assistance, training, and grants that target institutions to reinforce the nexus between civil society and selected government institutions. Core activities are designed to build the capacity of Parliament (members and staff) and Regional Councils to increase their constituency outreach capabilities and to facilitate broad-based participation of Namibians in democratic processes, and to build the capacity of civil society organizations (CSOs) to enhance their ability to conduct policy advocacy by linking with elected representatives.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$300,000 DA). To create a better functioning and more accessible constituency outreach system, USAID is training newly-elected Members of Parliament, Regional Councilors, and parliamentary staff in the efficient use of committees, public hearings, and informal meetings. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$475,000 DA). USAID is providing technical assistance, training, and grants to civic groups and community-based media organizations to help build their capacity to advocate more vigorously and effectively around issues of local concern by utilizing various means of communication available to them. This will help facilitate optimal use of parliamentary systems to increase the dialogue on key issues between elected representatives and the Namibian citizenry. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$247,000 DA). USAID will continue to support Parliamentarians and Regional Councilors to conduct constituency outreach activities and to incorporate input from civil society into policy formulation, legislative decision-making, and regional and local planning. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$450,000 DA). USAID will provide advocacy skills training and institutional strengthening to civic groups across the country to enable them to participate more effectively in outreach and advocacy activities. Principal grantee: Namibia Institute for Democracy (NID - prime).

Performance and Results: This program builds on the foundations of USAID's democracy and governance program that ended in FY 2004. USAID helped create an interactive website and an interactive radio and television program which provides a forum for elected officials and their constituents to discuss issues housed in Parliament that enabled elected officials to reach their constituents more frequently, and helped civic groups bring their issues to the attention of legislators. Community networks are providing media coverage of legislators and their constituency activities through the production of television and radio programs. Eight television documentaries and 67 radio programs have been produced. CSOs have conducted 94 advocacy campaigns to influence pending legislation, and two-thirds of the 41 bills introduced in Parliament received public comment through hearings at Parliament and outside the capital city of Windhoek.

The Namibian Parliament continued to increase its competency to conduct parliamentary business with confidence. Legislative staff and Members of Parliament increased their capacity to adopt rules and revise procedures on which to base a functioning committee system, and to hold public hearings at the national and regional levels. The parliamentary research center and interactive website that provide information to members and staff in key areas such as reviewing the national budget and analyzing legislation have made the national budget process more transparent, and has promoted more rigorous debate in both houses of Parliament. A USAID-funded political party handbook is now being used by political parties to strengthen their capacity to manage their core functions more effectively (for example, membership recruitment, fund raising, and outreach).

Major outcomes expected by the end of this program include higher levels of substantive public debate and dialogue; an increase in the frequency and quality of input provided by civic groups on policy issues; and an increase in the rate at which public concerns and input are incorporated into the decision-making processes of elected bodies. These outcomes will be achieved through the increased use of constituency outreach mechanisms by elected officials. As a result, there will be greater trust between government and civil society, public ownership of policies, and stronger checks on executive branch powers.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Trade and Investment
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-010
Status:	New in FY 2006
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$520,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2006
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Namibia's economic growth rate over the past five years has not been sufficient to increase per capita income and reduce poverty. To increase incomes, create jobs, and build the trade capacity of SMEs by establishing trade linkages, USAID will provide training and technical assistance. Additional technical assistance and entrepreneurial skills development training will be provided to SMEs in the areas of financial management, marketing, production, information and communications technology, business linkages, and other services relevant to SME-assessed needs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: No obligations will be made in FY 2005.

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$520,000 DA). USAID will expand the current regional trade program (described under SO 673-001) by adding training and technical assistance activities and the capacity to reach larger numbers of SMEs with export potential. Through skills development, training and technical assistance, businesses will establish joint production ventures with other regional players to generate sufficient quantities of products to be exported to other markets (for example, to the United States under African Growth and Opportunities Act guidelines). Principal contractors: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime) and ECI Africa (sub).

Performance and Results: This program will build on the achievements of the current program, which is scheduled to end in 2006. The program will continue to build the capacity of Namibian SMEs, help them access new markets, and assist them in reaching a competitive edge while taking advantage of regional trade opportunities.

Namibia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,601	3,965	796	0
Development Assistance	4,851	6,631	6,152	6,887
Economic Support Fund	1,200	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	13,652	10,596	6,948	6,887

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
673-001 Private Enterprise Development				
DA	1,361	400	400	0
ESF	300	0	0	0
673-002 Basic Education Support				
DA	1,350	0	0	0
673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	1,837	1,514	0	0
ESF	200	0	0	0
673-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	303	0	0	0
ESF	700	0	0	0
673-005 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS				
CSH	7,601	0	0	0
673-006 Basic Education Support				
DA	0	2,713	2,720	2,920
673-007 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	0	1,210	2,257	2,750
673-008 Reduced prevalence of HIV/AIDS				
CSH	0	3,965	796	0
673-009 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	794	775	697
673-010 Trade and Investment				
DA	0	0	0	520

Mission Director,
Gary Newton

How to Find Information on Programs and Procurement in USAID's Bureau for Africa

USAID's assistance to our overseas customers is delivered through a variety of development partners. Our partners include private businesses, private voluntary organization (PVOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, community colleges, other U.S. government agencies, host country governments at all levels, multilateral organizations, professional and business associations, and other donors.

Organizations interested in partnering with USAID can obtain further information on current funding opportunities on the USAID Solicitations website at www.usaid.gov/business/business_opportunities/ and at www.fedbizopps.gov.

For other grant opportunities available to US-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs), visit http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/private_voluntary_cooperation/mg.html. For general information on PVO collaboration with USAID, this document may be helpful: www.usaid.gov/our_work/cross-cutting_programs/private_voluntary_cooperation/pub.html

For information on minority serving institutions of higher education and their capabilities, visit the Minority On-Line Information Service (MOLIS). Also, through MOLIS institutions can receive information on procurement and employment opportunities at USAID. MOLIS can be accessed at www.molis.org.

Organizations based in Africa seeking USAID funding for activities in a particular country should contact the USAID mission in that country. A list of USAID mission addresses is contained in this volume.

In addition, USAID accepts unsolicited proposals, which contribute new ideas consistent with and contributing to the accomplishment of the Agency's objectives. However, the requirements for contractor resources are normally quite program specific and must be responsive to host country needs. Further, USAID's specific objectives are usually designed in collaboration with the cooperating country. These factors can limit both the need for and USAID's ability to use unsolicited proposals. Therefore, prospective offerors are encouraged to contact USAID to determine the Agency's technical and geographical requirements as related to the offeror's interests before preparing and submitting a formal unsolicited proposal. For guidelines on submitting unsolicited proposals, visit www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/30354s1.pdf.

Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises

USAID's Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the principal agency advocate for the utilization of small and small disadvantaged businesses. This office serves as the initial point of contact for U.S. small and small disadvantaged businesses seeking opportunities in USAID's bureaus, missions, and offices in identifying opportunities for these entities to provide needed services and products.

The principal advocate within USAID for Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), which include Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), and Tribal (American Indian) Colleges and Universities is the MSI Committee, which was established in 1994. This Committee, which has a representative from each Bureau and independent offices, has the responsibility for: 1) suggesting and recommending policies, initiatives, and activities for increasing the participation of MSIs in USAID's programs and activities, and 2) ensuring compliance with Executive Orders 13256 (HBCUs), E.O. 13230 (HSIs), and E.O. 13270 (Tribal Colleges and Universities). The Assistant Administrator for Africa of USAID currently serves as the MSI Committee Chairperson, and the MSI Unit in OSDBU serves as the focal point for communications and information concerning MSIs.

Over the past two decades, the Disadvantaged Enterprises Community has proven its ability to provide high quality services and products in support of USAID foreign assistance programs throughout the world, particularly in Africa. Many of these businesses, organizations, universities, and entities have made significant contributions, which have enabled USAID missions and posts in Africa to implement their programs and strategic objectives. Prior to fiscal year (FY) 1996, USAID had a provision in its legislation that required the participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities. Notwithstanding the fact that USAID has not had such a provision in its legislation since FY 1995, USAID believes the continued participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities is of critical importance.

The Africa Bureau has conscientiously and consistently urged its overseas missions and offices, to the maximum extent possible, to utilize all mechanisms that are available (such as small business and 8 (a) set-asides) that will provide opportunities for Disadvantaged Enterprises for procurement and assistance. Up to FY 2002, The Africa Bureau provided approximately \$5 million to date to registered 8 (a) firms and more than \$50 million to other Disadvantaged Enterprises.

The Africa Bureau remains committed to the involvement of Disadvantaged Enterprises (including minority private voluntary organizations) in its foreign assistance activities, and will continue to involve these entities in its activities in accordance with existing federal and executive orders, laws, and regulations.

Disadvantaged Enterprise Program
Bureau for Africa
USAID/Washington Representative

Brant Silvers
AFR/DP, Room 4.08-071, RRB
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USAID Africa Mission Addresses

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Benin	DOS/USAID 2120 Cotonou Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2120	Ambassade Americaine 01 BP 2012 Cotonou Tel: 229-30-05-00 Fax: 229-30-12-60
Democratic Republic of Congo	USAID American Embassy Kinshasa Unit 31550 APO AE 09828	198 Isiro Avenue Kinshasa / Gombe Tel: 243-81-700-5701 Fax: 243-880-3274
Eritrea	DOS/USAID 7170 Asmara Place Washington, D.C. 20521-7170	34 Zera Yacob St. Asmara Tel: 291-1-126-546 Fax: 291-1-123-093
Ethiopia	DOS/USAID 2030 Addis Ababa Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2030	Riverside Building (off Asmara Rd. and Bole/Olympia) PO Box 1014 Addis Ababa Tel: 251-1-510-088, -851, -887 Fax: 251-1-510-043
Ghana	DOS/USAID 2020 Accra Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2020	E45-3 Independence Ave. PO Box 1630 Accra Tel: 233-21-228440, 780580 Fax: 233-21-231937
Guinea	DOS/USAID 2110 Conakry Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2110	Quartier Cameroun, Corniche Nord US Embassy, BP 603 Conakry Tel: 224-41-2163 Fax: 224-41-1985
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Senegal	DOS/USAID Dakar Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2130	B.P. 49 2130 Avenue Jean XXIII & Rue Kleber Dakar Tel: 221-869-6100 Fax: 221-869-6101
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Tanzania	DOS/USAID 2400 Dar Es Salaam Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2140	c/o US Embassy 686 Old Bagomoyo Road Msasani, Dar es Salaam Tanzania Tel: 255-22-266-8490 Fax: 255-22-266-8421
Uganda	DOS/USAID 2190 Kampala Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2190	42 Nakasero Road PO Box 7856 Kampala, Uganda Tel: 256-41-387-387, 256-31-387-387 Fax: 256-31-387-292, 293
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